THE

North-China Herald.

OFFICIAL NOTIFICATION.—It is hereby notified that until further orders. the *North-China Herald* is to be considered the Official Organ of all Notifications proceeding from Her Majesty's Legation and Superintendency of Trade in China.
H. M.'s Legation, Shanghai, 22nd June, 1860.
E. ST. JOHN NEALE,
Secretary of Legation.

OFFICIAL NOTIFICATION.—It is hereby notified that until further orders. the *North-China Herald* is to be considered the Official Organ in China. of all Notifications proceeding from Her Britannic Majesty's Legation and Consulates in Japan.
H. B. M.'s Legation, Yedo, 20th July, 1861.
LAURENCE OLIPHANT,
Secretary of Legation.

VOL. XIV.. Nº. 679. SHANGHAI, SATURDAY. AUGUST 1, 1863. PRICE, TAELS 15 Ꝑ ANNUM.

INTIMATIONS.

In the Estate of H. TUDOR DAVIES *deceased*.

ALL Persons indebted to the above Estate are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned, and those persons having claims against it must present the same for settlement accompanied with proper vouchers on or before the 17th day of August next.

GEO. J. W. COWIE.
Attorney for the Executrix.
1au 179 Shanghai, 18th July, 1863.

NOTICE.

In the Estate of ROB RT BROTCHIE, *Deceased.*

ANY Parties having claims against the above Estate or indebted thereto will please communicate *at once* with the undersigned, care of Messrs. BLAIN, TATE & CO

WM INGLIS, Junr.
1au 152 Shanghai 10th June, 1863.

NOTIFICATION.

During the temporary absence from Shanghai of the Prussian Consul General M. de Rehfues, all communications with the Consulate General will be received by the undersigned.

THEODOR PROBST,
H. Pr. M's Vice-Consul.
tf 57 Shanghai, 23rd February, 1863.

SHIPPING.

TOWING.
THE TUG BOAT
"MARTIN WHITE"
is prepared to tow in Woosung and Yang-tsze Rivers Orders left with the Captain on board or at Messrs. THOMAS BUNT & CO.'S will be promptly attended to.

A. L. FREEMAN.
tf 31 Shanghai, January 12th, 1863.

CHINA AND JAPAN
(COAST AND RIVER)
STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.
Limited
CAPITAL £300,000.
First Issue, £150,000 *in* 15,000 *Shares of* £10 *each.*

2,500 OF WHICH SHARES WILL BE RESERVED FOR CHINA.)

DEPOSIT 5*s.* per share on Application, and 15*s.* per share on Allotment.—Calls not to exceed £2.10*s.* each per Share at intervals of not less than Three Months.

Applications for Shares to be made to the Undersigned, who have been appointed Agents in China and Japan.

W. R. ADAMSON & Co.
tf Shanghai, 14th April, 1862.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.

MR WILLIAM HENRY GRACIE is authorized to sign our firm by procuration.

J NSON & Co.
tf 184 Shanghai, 22nd July, 1863.

NOTICE.

MR. RICHARD TOMS is authorized to sign our Firm per procuration from this date.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
tf 182 Shanghai, 1st July, 1863.

NOTICE.

MR. FRANZ BORNTHAEGER is authorized to sign our Firm by procuration.

TRAUTMANN & Co.
tf 154 Shanghai, 10th June, 1863.

NOTICE.

MR. EMIL OPPERT is authorized to sign our Firm per Procuration

OPPERT & Co.
tf 148 Shanghai, 1st June, 1863.

NOTICE.

WE have established a Branch Office in Hankow.

WHITFIELD & KINGSMILL.
Civil Engineers & Architects.
tf 149 Shanghai, June 12th, 1863.

NOTICE.

MR. G. SCHAUWECKER is this day admitted a partner to our Firm in China and Japan, which will in future be carried on under the style of FAJARD, SCHAUWECKER & CO.

EUGENE FAJARD & Co
tf 145 Shanghai, 6th June, 1863

NOTICE.

THE Interest and responsibility of Mr. BENJAMIN A. WARDELL and Mr. ALBERT S. SHEARER in our Firm ceased on the first day of May, 1863.

HOWARD & Co
5au 142 Shanghai. 6th June 1863.

NOTICE

THE Business of the Undersigned will hereafter be carried on by their Successors Messrs TRAUTMANN & Co., who have taken over their Assets and Liabilities.

HARKORT & Co
Shanghai, 30th May 1863.

THE Business hitherto carried on by Messrs HARKORT & Co., will be continued by the Undersigned, under the Firm of TRAUTMANN & Co., they having taken over all Assets and Liabilities of their Predecessors

JOHANN FRIEDRICH HEINRICH TRAUTMANN.
FREDERICK HORSEN BLOCK.
AUGUST WIETHOFF.
6ju-1864 144 Shanghai, 1st June, 1863.

NOTICE.

I have this day established myself as a *General Merchant & Agent* at this port.

J. J. CLAUSEN.
葛勒生行 *Ko-lei-Sang Hong.*
Office in the building of Messrs. Ludinge, Oelke & Co
1au 143 Shanghai, 6th June, 1863.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.

THE interest and responsibility of Mr. HENRY MURRAY in our Firm ceased on the 31st ultimo.

ALFRED WILKINSON & Co
5se 141 Shanghai, 1st June, 1863.

NOTICE.

MR. CLEMENT LUCAS is authorized to sign our Firm in China *per procuration*.

BLAIN, TATE & Co.
28no 135 Shanghai, 29th May, 1863.

NOTICE.

MR. FRANZ SCHONFELD has this day been authorized to sign our Firm per procuration at Foochow.

OVERWEG & Co.
23au 133 Shanghai, 23rd May, 1863.

NOTICE.

MR. LEONARD MATTHEWS is authorized to sign my name per procuration, from this date.

H. EVANS.
8au 118 Shanghai, 1st May, 1863

NOTICE.

MR. ROBERT MACKENZIE is admitted a Partner in our firm from this date

MACKENZIE & CO.
1au 109 Shanghai, May 1st, 1863.

NOTICE.

I have established myself at this port as *Merchant and Commission Agent* under the style of H. STUBBENDORFF & Co.

H. STUBBENDORFF.
tf 113 Shanghai, 1st May. 1863.
Office Rue du Consulat, French concession, formerly occupied by the Spanish Consul

倪泰洋行 (*Tuk-tae Yang Hong.*)

NOTICE.

MR LEONARD MATTHEWS is authorized to sign our Firm per procuration from this date.

HY. EVANS & CO.
3au 111 Shanghai, 1st May, 1863.

NOTICE.

MR. H. E. A. ROHL is this day admitted a Partner in my business which will in future be carried on under the firm and style of KUNST, RÖHL & Co.

G. KUNST.
tf 112 Shanghai, 1st May, 1863.

NOTICE.

THE interest and responsibility of Mr. WILLIAM L. GUNSTON HOWELL in our Firm ceased on the 31st ultimo, and Mr. THOMAS MONCREIFF was admitted a partner on the 1st Instant.

GEO. BARNET & Co.
Shanghai, 6th April, 1863.

WITH reference to the above, notice is hereby given that the Partnership heretofore subsisting between the undersigned and Mr. FRANCIS HAMILTON GROVE, under the firm or style of MONCREIFF, GROVE & Co., in Shanghae, determined by mutual consent on the 31st ultimo.

Their business has been transferred to Messrs GEO. BARNET & Co., and will be carried on by Mr. F. H. GROVE in London, in connection, as before, with Messrs H & J. JOHNSTON & Co., of that city, and in China, with Messrs. GEO. BARNET & Co.

THOS. MONCREIFF.
tf 88 Shanghai, 6th April, 1863.

NOTICE

THE interest and responsibility of Mr. JAMES C. HASSON in our Firm, ceased on the 24*th January*, 1863.

WAINWRIGHT & Co.
Shanghai, 12th March, 1863.

MR. JOHN THORNE is authorized to sign our Firm per procuration.

WAINWRIGHT & Co.
tf 89 Shanghai, 12th March, 1863.

NOTICE.

THE business hitherto conducted by the Undersigned will be carried on for the future under the Firm and Style of BYRNE & Co.

EDWARD BYRNE.
tf 22 Shanghai, 1st January, 1863.

NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr. AUGUSTUS FISHER in our Firm ceased on the 1st of August last.

OVERWEG & Co.
tf Shanghai, 25th October, 1862

NOTICE.

THE business of *Public Tea Inspector*, hitherto conducted by Mr. JOHN BLAIN, will be continued by the undersigned.

BLAIN, TATE & Co.
tf Shanghai, 2nd January, 1860.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned has this day established himself at this Port as a *General Commission Agent*, under the style of COWIE & Co

GEO J. W. COWIE.
高易行 *Kaou-yih Hong.*
nearly opposite DR. BELL'S Residence, in Pinchun Road
tf 26 Shanghai, 18th November, 1862.

NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr. C. H. ANDEL in our Firm has ceased.

WIKE LOCK & Co.
tf Shanghai, 1st November, 1862

NOTICE.

WE have this day admitted Mr HUGH RYSE INNES a partner in our firm in China, and have established a branch at Shanghai, where Mr. INNES will conduct our business of *Public Tea Inspectors and General Commission Agents.*

JOHN FORSTER & Co.
tf 125 Foochow, 1st May, 1863.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.

THE Business of the Undersigned is this day closed the outstanding accounts will be settled by Mr. EDWARD H. DUUS

N. DUUS & Co.
tf Hongkong, February, 25th 1862.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned has *this-day* Established himself in business at Hankow under the Style and Firm of INNES & Co.

JAMES INNES.
tf 166 Hankow, 1st July, 1863.

NOTICE.

MR. EDWARD TOWNEND is this day admitted a Partner in my business which will in future be carried on under the Firm and Style of DAVIES, TOWNEND & Co.

R. B. DAVIES.
tf 110 Hankow. 1st May, 1863.

NOTICE.

MR. CHARLES WILLIAM MATTHEW HUDSON is admitted a Partner in our Firm.

CRAVEN WILSON & Co.
tf Hankow, 1st July, 1862.

NOTICE.

I have this day established myself as *General Commission Agent and Public Silk Inspector* in this Port.

FRED. L. PATER.
tf 147 Chin-kiang. 1st June, 1863.

NOTICE.

WE have established a Branch of our Firm at this Port under the direction of our Mr. C. W. M. HUDSON

CRAVEN WILSON & Co,
of Hankow.
tf 104 Chinkiang, 20th April, 1863.

NOTICE

I have this day established myself at this Port as *General Agent and Commission Merchant.*

JOHNSTONE SMITH.
tf 114 Chinkiang. 1st May, 1863.

NOTICE.

MY Tea Inspection and Commission business at this port will from this date be carried on under the Firm of ARCHIBALD LITTLE & Co.

ARCHIBALD J. LITTLE & Co.
10de 155 Kinkiang. 1st June, 1863.

NOTICE.

WE have this day established a branch of our Firm at the port of Chinkiang, and have authorized Mr. VINCENT PICKERSGILL to sign our firm there.

ARCHIBALD LITTLE,
tf 104 Kinkiang, 1st June. 1863.

NOTICE.

WE have this day established ourselves at this Port as *Merchants and Commission Agents* under the style of ROBERT FRANCIS & Co.

R. FRANCIS.
H. G. HOLLINGWORTH.
tf Kinkiang, 2nd June, 1862.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned has established himself at the Port of Newchwang, as a *Medical Practitioner.*

JOHN MACLAREN,
Surgeon, &c.
12de 150 1st March, 1863.

NOTICE.

I have this day established myself at this Port as *General Merchant and Commission Agent.*

G. SCHÖTTLER.
Yingtsze, (Newchwang.)
14no 124 15th April, 1863.

NOTICE.

MR AUGUSTUS ALLAN HAYES, Junr., is authorized to sign our Firm in China.

OLYPHANT & Co.
2-w-n tf 180 China, July 18th, 1863.

NOTICE.

WE have established a branch of our Firm at Hankow and authorized Mr. R. BRÖNDSTED to sign the same per procuration.

BOURJAU, HUBENER & Co
22au 183 China, 14th July, 1863.

NOTICE

THE interest and responsibility of Mr D. OLYPHANT VAIL in our Firm ceased on the 30th of June 1863, and Mr GEORGE W. TALBOT *is this day admitted a partner.*

OLYPHANT & Co.
tf 168 China 1st July 1863

NOTICE

MR. WILLIAM THOMAS TYER is authorized to sign our Firm.

OLYPHANT & Co.
tf 51 China, 21st February, 1863.

NOTICE.

THE interest and responsibility of the late MR. WM. S. SUDAN in our Firm ceased on the 31st December, 1862

Mr. FRANK B FORBES and Mr. RICHARD S. DANA, are admitted Partners from this date.

RUSSELL & Co.
tf 9 China, 1st January, 1863.

NOTICE.

MR. EDWIN JOHN SPENCE is authorized to sign our Firm per procuration at this Port from this date

A PINALI & SONS & Co.
tf 138 Yokohama, 25th May 1863

NOTICE

THE Firm of O. H. BAKER & Co. at this port has this day been dissolved by mutual consent Mr J. EISLER will sign per procuration in liquidation.

O. H. BAKER & Co.
Yokohama, 25th April, 1863.

THE business hitherto conducted by Messrs. O. H. BAKER & Co. at this port, will in future be carried on by us, under the Style of EISLER & Co

JOHAN EISLER.
C. J. HUFFNAGEL.
22au 132 Yokohama, 25th April, 1863.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE

MR. JAMES L. GLOVER has this day been admitted a Partner in our Firm.

GLOVER & Co.
tf Nagasaki, 1st September, 1862.

F. H. KNEVITT.
ARCHITECT & SURVEYOR.
NANKING ROAD (LATE PARK LANE.)
Tung-ho.
瑞和
15au 177 Shanghai, July 11th, 1863.

JOHN POOK,
Commiss on Agent
40, LEIR STREET,
LONDON.
tf *E. C*

DAVIS, HUTCHINS & Co.
AUCTIONEERS
AND
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
MASONIC BUILDING,
Canton Road late *North Gate Street*,
德 *TAK-LOONG* 隆
Regular Sales days of General Merchandize, &c., &c., *Tuesdays* and *Fridays*, when not Mail days.
tf 52 hanghai, 21st February, 1863.

COMPTON AND READ,
Commission Merchants.
No. 7, FREDERICK'S PLACE,
OLD JEWRY.
LONDON.
E. C.

INSURANCES.

HANKOW.

BATAVIA SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to issue Policies against Marine Risks upon the usual terms to the extent of Mex $15,000.

HAGEMEYER & Co.
25jy-64 185 Hankow, July 9th, 1863.

"OCEAN" MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY OF ROTTERDAM.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents at this Port for the above Company, are prepared to grant Risks on the usual terms

TRAUTMANN & Co.
20ju-64 157 Shanghai, 19th June 1863

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned are authorized to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of £12,000 on Buildings or on Goods stored therein at *Shanghai* and *Hankow.*

For further particulars, apply to

DOW & Co.
31de 12 Shanghai, 1st January, 1863.

NOTICE

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents at this port, for the "North-China Insurance Company," are prepared to accept risks by steamers and sailing vessels when towed by steamers.

CRAVEN WILSON & Co.
tf 100 Chinkiang 17th June. 1863.

保險公所

啟者本行現在鎮江作爲代人可保火險公所可保火輪船拖帶小船所有貨艙如有損失免受賠償如欲保險者請至本行商議可也此佈

Agents for the Yangtsze.

THE LONDON AND PROVINCIAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents at this port for the above Company are prepared to grant Policy by first-class vessels from Shanghai to any Port or Ports in the United Kingdom, also by steamers to Ports on the coast of China, India, Australia, and Europe Payable in London.

ROTHWELL, LOVE & Co.
tf 53 Shanghai, 26th August, 1862.

BOMBAY ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned having been appointed *Agents* at this Port for the above Company are prepared to grant Policies against Marine Risks on the usual terms and conditions.

DAVID SASSOON SONS & Co.
tf 170 Shanghai. 29th June, 1863.

NOTICE.

BATAVIA SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

COLONIAL MARINE AND FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY OF BATAVIA.

THE Undersigned agents for the above named Companies, are prepared to issue Policies upon Merchandize risks upon the customary conditions

Policies can be made payable in London, Amsterdam, Rotterdam, and at almost every port of India, China, and Australia

ADRIAN & Co.
tf 75 Nagasaki, December, 1862

INSURANCES.

The Commercial Union.
ASSURANCE COMPANY.
19, CORNHILL, LONDON, E. C.

Completely Registered pursuant to Act 7 and 8 Vict. cap. 110.

CAPITAL, £2,500,000.

DIRECTORS.

HENRY WILLIAM PEEK, Esq (Peek Brothers & Co.) *Chairman.*
H. THOMER ESQ. (Trowers and Lawson), *Deputy-Chairman*
JEREMIAH COLMAN, Esq., (J. and J. Colman.)
CHARLES CURLING, Esq., (C. Curling & Co.)
EDWIN FOX, (Halliday, Fox and Co)
NATHANIEL GRIFFITHS, Esq., (C. Griffiths, Tate and Fisher)
SAMUEL HASSON, Esq (Samuel Hasson and Son)
FREDERICK WILLIAM HARRIS, Esq (Dixon and Harris)
SMITH HARRISON, Esq (Harrisons and Crosfield)
DAVID HART, Esq. (Lemon Hart and Son)
FRANCIS HICK, Esq (Thomas and Francis Hicks
JOHN HODGSON, Esq (Grant, Hodgson & Co.
JOHN HUTCHEON, Jun., (Humphery and Sons.
MESS JOSHUA, Esq (Joshua Brothers and Co.
WILLIAM LEASK, Esq., Hankchwp.
ANDREW LUSK, Esq (A Lusk and Co)
ALEXANDER SIM, Esq (Churchill & Sim)
JAMES ROBERT THOMSON, Junr., (J. R. Thomson and Co
JOHN KENT WELCH, Esq (Orlando Jones and Co.
Manager f Fire Department—Henry Thomson.
Secretary—W. F. Pattison.
SOLICITORS.
Messrs. THOMAS and HOLLAMS, Mincing Lane.
Bankers.—THE LONDON AND COUNTY BANK.
Secretary—HENRY GIBBON.
Agents in Shanghai—Blain, Tate & Co.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for "*The Commercial Union Assurance Company*" are prepared to grant Insurance against Fire on the usual terms, to the extent of £5,000 on any one Building or on its contents.

In the case of two or more Buildings adjoining, but in which the walls are substantially built and carried through the roof, a sum of £10,000 can be granted on each.

Insurances can be effected on *Shipping* and also on *Goods* on board the same

For further particulars apply to

BLAIN, TATE & Co.
27ju-64 121 Shanghai, 15th May, 1863.

Queen Insurance Company
OF LIVERPOOL AND LONDON.
THE COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON

BY an arrangement entered into between the Directors of the above Companies the undersigned are empowered to accept risks against *Fire*, to the extent of £10,000 on any one building or on its contents. The amount of such Insurances will be divided equally between the two Offices and separate Policies will be issued to the Assurers.

It is believed that this arrangement (which offers to Assurers the security of the two *wealthy proprietaries*, without entailing on them any extra trouble or expense) will be found peculiarly advantageous.

BLAIN, TATE & Co.,
Agents "Queen Insurance Company"
Agents "The Commercial Union Assurance Company."
27ju-64 122 Shanghai, 15th May, 1863.

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned are authorized to accept risks on approved Chin se buildings to the extent of £5,000 on the Bund; also to grant Policies on Buildings, or on Goods stored therein, at *Tientsin* and *Kiukiang* to the ext nt of £10,000.

For in ther particulars, apply to

LOW & Co.
28de 77 Shanghai, 21st March, 1863.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF LIVERPOOL.
CAPITAL—TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

TRUSTEES:
JOHN SHAW LEIGH, Esq. | JOHN NAYLOR, Esq.
CHARLES TURNER, Esq. *Chairman*
RALPH BROCKLEBANK, Esq., *Deputy Chairman.*

THE Company is now prepared to grant Policies to the extent of £5,000 on any one Building of European construction or its contents, and to accept Chinese risks to the extent of £6,000, in any locality within the Settlement.

Premiums are payable in 30 days sight Bills (favor of PERCY M. MOORE, Esq.)

BOWER, HANCURY & Co,
Agents for Shanghai.
tf 130 Shanghai, May 23rd, 1863.

COLONIAL SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
Or BATAVIA.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents at this Port for the above Company are prepared to grant Marine risks on the usual terms.

Policies payable in the principal ports of India and China.

BOURJAU, HUBENER & Co.
tf 123 Shanghai, 14th May, 1863.

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR HAVRE.

P. & O. S. N. Co's Steam-ship *Ganges*, Capt. BERNARD, will be despatched from Shanghai, on *Wednesday, the 5th proximo at daylight* (or such time of the night *of the 4th* and morning of the *5th* as the state of the tides may require, with Her Majesty's Mail for conveyance to Europe via Hongkong.

She will have room for 3,000 Bales of SILK for Ports beyond Suez, application for which will be received until noon of *To-morrow, the 29th inst*, when the usual allotment will be made.

CARGO will be received on board up to 5 P.M. *of Monday, the 3rd proximo*, and PARCELS at this office until noon of the same day.

Correct forms of Bills of Lading can be had on application to this Office.

E. WARDEN,
Agent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office,
Hongkong, 28th July, 1863.

N. B.—Shippers of Cargo on the Company's Black Bills of Lading are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of these Bills of Lading with reference to the transhipment and forwarding of Cargo with a view to the adequateness of their Insurance Policies in respect of the same.

In the Estate of H. C. PEARSON *deceased.*

ALL Persons indebted the above estate are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned, and claims against it must be forwarded to him before the 1st day of October next.

W. RAYMOND GINGELL,
H.B.M.'s Consul.

British Consulate,
Hankow, July 22nd, 1863. 29oc 187

In the Estate of BENJAMIN GREEN *late Master of Junk "Moosmie" deceased.*

PERSONS who can give any information regarding the place of residence of the Parents or other Relations of the deceased, will oblige the undersigned by communicating the same to him with as little delay as possible.

W. RAYMOND GINGELL,
H.B.M.'s Consul.

British Consulate,
Hankow, July 22nd, 1863. 29oc 188

NOTICE.

MR. JOHN GORHAM LOW is authorized to sign our Firm in Shanghae, from and after this date.

FRAZAR & Co.

150 1f Shanghae, 24th July, 1863.

NOTICE.

MR THOMAS ALEXANDER COWDROY is authorized to sign our Firm from date.

HALL & HOLTZ.

150 31oc Shanghae, 21st July, 1863.

JUST LANDED.

Ex "Jubilee," "Garrawalt," "Solent," &c.

ALLSOP'S PALE ALES.

DRAUGHT in Hhds., Barrels, and Kilderkins.
Bottled in 4-doz. Barrels.
London Porter in Pints and Quarts.
Brandy, Port, Sherry, &c.
Christy—Townend, and Ellwood's Felt Hats, various shapes.
All Linen Shirts, Sheetings, Napkins and Towelling.
Hat Scarfs.
Farina's Eau de Cologne.
Price and Gosnel's Perfumery, &c.
Summer Flannels.
Copying Presses and Stands, Stationery.
Looking Glasses.
Assorted Water Filters.
Also,
(GAN'S) Ladies' and Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes.
Air Beds, &c., &c.

WM. DATO & Co.

8au 191 Shanghai, 29th July, 1863.

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

LATEST DATES.

England,.....May 26		Hankow, ...July 23	
Hongkong.....July 22		Nagasaki,.....July 26	
Tientsin,.....July 18		Kanagawa,.....July 10	

Latest dates in England, from China,—
Hongkong.. Apr. 1 } Received *via* Marseilles
Shanghai .. Mar. 25 } May 21.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED.—July 31, *Ocean Eagle*, Chisem, from Swatow; 31, *Herman & Theodore* (Ham sh.), Priken, from Swatow; 31, *Sextant*, (Brem. bq.), Faris from Cardiff; 31, *Magnet*, (Am. sh.) King, from New York; 31, *Henry Brightman*, (am. sh.), Potter, from Honolulu; 31, *Clarendon*, (Br sh), Ring, from London; 31, *Formosa*, (Br str.), Key, from Hongkong; 31, *Fire Cracker*, (Am. str.), Pendleton, from Hankow; 31, *Pogang* (Am str.), Bryant, from Hankow.

DEPARTED.—July 31. *Lizzie Boggs*, (Am bq) Doxen, for Fuchau; 31, *Catharina*, (Ham. bq), Cleman, for Newchwang; 31, *George Avery* (Br bq.), Reid, for London; 31, *Onangondy*, (Br.sh), Brown, for Liverpool; 31, *Yeoman*, (Br bq.), Johnson, for Hongkong; 31, *Stirling*, (Br. bq.), Harper, for Nagasaki; 31, *Keoko*, (Am bq), Ayanah, for Nagasaki; 31, *Wild Gazelle* (Am, bq), Humphrey; 31, *Neptune*, (Ham. sh.), Ormann, for Newchwang; 31. *Sir H Parker*, (Br. str.), Cull, for Hankow; 31, *Prima*, (Br. str.), Burkland, for Ningpo; 31, *Ocean Mail*, (Br. sh.), Hicklater, for London.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.—Per str. *Granada*, for Kanagawa, Mr. and Mrs. Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. Morriss, Messrs. F. Harrison, W. H. Marwood, T. N. Marwood, W. Bridge, J. J. Miller, Mungford, S. H. Clarke, J. Buckley, Mosson, Nissen, Pothern, White, Back, and Sir C. Stirling.

NOTIFICATION.

BRITISH CONSULATE,
Shanghai, 31st *July*, 1863.

IT having been notified to the undersigned by His Excellency the Taotae that Foreigners are in the habit of removing the material of the sea dykes at Woosung and bringing it to Shanghae for building purposes; he hereby desires that all British subjects will for the future refrain from doing so, in order that the Bund may be preserved and the surrounding country not be exposed to the dangers of inundation.

JOHN MARKHAM.
H.B.M.'s Acting Consul.

H. B. M.'s CONSULATE,
CHINKIANG, *July 21st*, 1863.

THE Undersigned has received a communication from His Excellency the Taotae to the effect that the Military Authorities in the neighbourhood of Nanking will not be responsible for injuries that may be done to foreign vessels seen holding communication with the Rebels at Nanking.

Masters of British steamers are advised, in passing Nanking, to avoid the Nanking side of the river and not on any account to go through the Ts-no-hin creek.

THOS. ADKINS,
8au 192 *H.M. Vice-Consul.*

THE London Mail of 26th June due in Hongkong on the 10th August, and here on the 15th. It was received last year on the 13th August, per *Ly-ee-moon*.

THE P. & O. Co.'s steamer with the Mail for Europe will leave on Wednesday the 5th proximo.

The North-China Herald.

IMPARTIAL, NOT NEUTRAL.

SHANGHAI SATURDAY, 1 AUGUST 1863

WE regret that to-night is the last of the series of entertainments with which Mr. Smythe's troupe has of late been gratifying the public of Shanghai. The novelty, to a Shanghai audience, of a lady singer, could not fail to render the entertainment attractive, even had Miss Bailey's voice been less excellent than it is; while Mr. Simmons' admirable feats of legerdemain will secure popularity anywhere. We are glad to be able to congratulate Mr. Smythe on having had at least one excellent house—last evening—during his stay; and trust that he will meet with more uniform support at Hongkong; the residents of which are reputed more willing to put up with a little heat for the sake of an evening's amusement.

THE animated discussion on riding and driving commenced by NEMO had begun to assume so serious proportions, daily drawing new disputants into the arena without the slightest prospective advantage, that we felt ourselves constrained to foreclose it. Letters came pouring in not only from NEMINES, ALIQUI and JEHUS, but from THOMASES, ALCOHOLS and PLUMGUGLEYS, all diverging more and more from the point in view, namely, curbing the eccentricity of inexperienced riders, and launching into a dissertation on jockeyship generally, from the stage coaches which use to ply between Oxford and Woodstock, down to the lady and gentleman equestrians alluded to in the third verse of a tasteful local melody, called "Five miles out of town." In fact, had we not pulled up the disputants at the moment we did, we fear there would soon have been no stopping them. The conceit is inherent in the animal called man, that the faculty of managing a horse is acquired in some mysterious and intuitive manner along with the animal; while the same careless disregard of their neighbours' wheels distinguished the juvenile Jehus of the days of Nestor as well as those of the present. Did not the fast young Antiochus press so unpleasantly close to Helen's husband, that the latter preferred losing his chance in the race to further competition with such a reckless driver:

* * * "forch sling in his fears
The rattling ruin of the clashing cars,
The floundering coursers rolling on the plain
And conquest lost through frantic haste to gain."

Horace, again, evidently alludes to a propensity for close shaving when he says,

Sunt quos curriculo pulverem Olympicum
Collegisse juvat, *metaque fervidis*
Evitata rotis, palmaque nobilis
Terrarum dominos evehit ad deos.

Only, in the natural revolution of time, the Antiochian cycle has come round again, and with it shaving wheels, and occasionally also a pedestrian's leg, has again come into fashion. The grievance is one of old standing, and all the letter-writing and regulations in the world will not alter it; so long as there are horses there will be riders, and so long as there are riders there must be beginners. If the latter could only be persuaded that the Woosung road is an equally pleasant and much more appropriate one for them to practise on than that to the Bubbling Well, it would be very gratifying. But if persuasion fails, regulations will certainly not succeed.

THE first of Sherard Osborne's fleet has arrived. The *Thule*, which now lies in the river, is a practical proof that the much lauded scheme for exterminating Taipings and crushing Taipingdom, is about to come into active operation. It appears, however, to us that both the English and Chinese governments have been all along acting under extraordinary misconceptions. It is no new thing for absurd opinions to be held at home relative to Chinese affairs. Year by year, as travellers, missionaries, or old resident merchants return to England, more and more is added to the general fund of ignorance on the subject of China. Each one who sets up to enlighten his neighbours, either intentionally perverts and exaggerates facts, or carefully abstains from presenting them from any point of view, but that narrow one to which he has himself been all his life confined. It is true that books on China, and speeches on China, like books and speeches on every other unfrequented region, are written or delivered not for those who have been there (they do not require them) but for those who have not. The information thus obtained by the folk who stay at home, far exceeds in quantity, that picked up by intelligent observers on the spot. It certainly also differs in quality, but that difference is an accident inseparable from books got up to sell, and speeches got up for effect. But when this information is by some accident communicated to those who have made a matter of study of the facts distorted for home audiences, derisive laughter is about the only applause which meets either book or speech. We need not wonder, then, that when Mr. Lay and Captain Sherard Osborne had sufficient command of countenance to deliver their celebrated speeches on Chinese affairs, before the Royal Geographical Society, there were men amongst their immediate audience, who possessed some of that faith which might move mountains, and who were actually led to look on the chimerical plans proposed, as though they were really feasible. But it is a matter of surprise to us that neither Mr. Lay nor Captain Osborne should have recollected that the proceedings of the Royal Geographical Society are occasionally printed, occasionally published, and, what is more to the point, occasionally read in China. We assume that this fact was forgotten by both those gentlemen, for in no other way can we account for their uttering unfounded opinions, and propounding schemes, which every one in China knows to be utterly impracticable. We need do no more than allude to the emigration project, by which the unruly Taipings were to be transported to the Indian archipelago. We wonder that Sir Harry Parkes, who was present on the occasion, and who had had abundant means of judging of the feasibility of the project, did not suggest as an amendment, that a re-distribution of land on the surface of the globe should be set on foot, and that all the insurgent provinces of China should be grouped around the South Pole.

The fitting out of the expedition in England could not have been accomplished without difficulty, or, at least, considerable opposition, unless upon the pretext of the necessity for affording moral support to the Imperialists. Most of the tea tables in England, no doubt, re-echoed with the news that Captain Sherard Osborne was going to start for China with a number of ships, in which those dreadful Rebels who were always threatening the Ten-districts were to be shipped to Botany Bay. The hearts of numberless old ladies rejoiced, while innocent and enthusiastic curates would willingly have volunteered their services as chaplains, in order to share in an enterprise, represented by its leader to partake much of the nature of an evangelical mission. We, however, living in China, moving in the midst of events of which but incorrect reports reach home, know well that ever since the destruction of Taipingdom has been decided to be indispensable to the well being of China, fire and sword have been recognised as the necessary agents. But, were every vestige of Taipingdom swept away by the magic wave of some wizard's wand, a few short months would behold the growth of another rebellion, probably better organised than that which is now tottering to its fall. The analogies existing between the body politic and the physical body are very numerous. A limb which becomes diseased, not from local injury, but inasmuch as it is a part of a diseased body, is not amputated. The remedies applied are constitutional. Natural science teaches us that, so long as the system is disordered, the specific disease will remain, and that the removal of the diseased limb, will but cause another outlet to be found for the deranged humours of the body. On the other hand, political history duly studied ought to teach us that the extermination once and for ever of rebellion caused by misgovernment, must be effected by constitutional treatment—by purifying the system, so that all its ramifications may partake in the salubrity of the head. But how is this to be effected? Reasoning from precedents, it would seem that the establishment of an incorruptible government would be the panacea for all the ills to which China is heir. Bribery and corruption amongst the mandarins, necessitates the oppression of the people. A demagogue arises. What other machinery is required for a rebellion? But our analogy between the body physical and the body political will not hold in every particular. For while in treating the diseases of the natural body much may be trusted to the *vis medicatrix naturæ*, in legislating for a people corrupted by a corrupt government, we can find no inherent healing power. If, then the political life of China is to be renovated, the process of renovation must be begun, continued, and ended by us. The difficulty is how to set about it. To us it appears that the first necessity is the utter destruction of the Chinese idea of their own superiority to foreigners. Let them know themselves to be ignorant, as the first step to becoming truly wise. But again, there is such a thing as *blind* admiration of another, and an indefinite feeling of self-inferiority. To excite such a feeling should not be our object. Even were such a result attained, an argument (unanswerable to a Chinaman) against progress would still rest in the statement—What has done for many thousand years will do now. The object should be to force the Chinese to an *intelligent* appreciation of our superiority in the useful arts, and then all questions of general inferiority, would be set aside. Western superiority in the arts, about which as hard stubborn facts there can be no doubt, being established on the basis of an intelligent comparison, questions of legislation, of morals and of religion, on which two, three or more opinions might be held, would come up for discussion, and the very best results might reasonably be anticipated. But the appreciation of the exact sciences will pave and prepare the way for the reception of speculative truth. We can hardly imagine any course of procedure more likely to defeat the end professedly in view, than that set on foot by Messrs. Lay and Osborne. The same expenditure of money would have amply sufficed to establish docks, to engage competent workmen, and to teach the Chinese to make steamers for themselves. This would have given them what we have called an *intelligent* appreciation of our superiority, while the result of bringing out a fleet such as the Osborne flotilla must be simply *blind* admiration. If, then, our readers have followed the course of our argument so far, they will have discovered the conclusion to which we have come—viz. that when Mr. Lay asserted that "the expedition organised to lend assistance to the Chinese Government, had not only that object in view, but also to introduce improvements which would secure for us peaceful relations with China," he either deceived himself, or drew very curious conclusions from his premisses.

We may fairly then take two statements as proved—that the impression in England that the struggle with the Taipings is to be a bloodless one, or nearly so, is totally incorrect; and that the expedition, whatever may be its ultimate effects, will not result in extending the blessings of civilization to the myriads of China. It remains only to see whether the Chinese consent to the organisation of the expedition was based on hopes now doomed to disappointment. The last Futai recommended the expedition to Peking, on the ground of the necessity for establishing a force competent to attack walled cities, to which access could be obtained by water. If, however, we are to believe statements made in England by friends of the expedition, one of its chief objects is to lessen the expence to which the English Government is now put by keeping up a large naval force in Chinese waters. Piracy is to be put down by the new Chinese fleet—an object certainly not contemplated by the native originators of the scheme. Indeed vessels of so large a tonnage as the majority of Captain Osborne's fleet, would be useless in creeks, and would be compelled to confine their exploits either to the ocean or to deep and broad rivers. But the Chinese care nothing about protecting commerce. Pirates interfere but little with the receipts of the various custom houses. The crusade against piracy is therefore an act of virtue to which they are induced by force, not by inclination. Reviewing, then all the circumstances connected with the expedition, we cannot believe that its first avowed objects will ever be attained.

DURING the efforts which Western nations have been long making to overcome eastern exclusiveness; to procure admission into the interior of countries jealously shut against the foreigner, and permission to trade with the inhabitants, one kingdom has hitherto been overlooked. The opening up of free communications with Nepaul, would perhaps be of comparatively slight importance, commercially speaking; were the intercourse and traffic that would follow to be confined to Nepaul alone. But Nepaul is the high road to Western Thibet, and that country would absorb a considerable quantity of European produce, besides yielding numerous articles which would readily be accepted in barter. The little trade that is now carried on with Thibet is effected at Darjeeling where, during the months of December and January, turquoises, musk, wool, borax, ponies, &c. are brought in considerable quantities by the hill men to exchange against the English broadcloths and piece goods brought from the plains by Indian traders. At the close of our last war with Sikhim, a treaty was concluded with the Rajah, in which he undertook to make a hill road, practicable for coolies and pack-oxen, through his dominions; joining, on the British side, a road which has already been constructed to the banks of the river which forms the boundary, and on the Thibetan, a road already in existence leading to Lhassa. The fulfilment of this provision has not been sufficiently energetically enforced by the British government, and the road still remains partially unfinished; but a considerable quantity of produce finds its way, notwithstanding all obstacles, across the rugged, half-beaten track between the two countries; trade having been much encouraged by a reduction in the transit dues charged by the Sikhimese government, from the exorbitant and almost prohibitive rates previously in force to 5 per cent, which was also stipulated for in the treaty. By opening up Sikhim, then, communication, difficult it is true, but which is certain to improve, has been secured with the central portion of Thibet and its capital. By the opening of Nepaul, intercourse would be secured with its western districts: but no effort has, we believe, yet been made to attain this object. An interesting account of our relations with Nepaul since we first came in contact with its people, will be found in another column. The exclusiveness of its present policy is not attributable to the prime Minister and *de facto* ruler, Sir Jung Bahadoor; who returned from his visit to England with comparatively liberal views. He, however, dares not presume on his power by a measure so directly opposed to the hereditary notions of the durbar and of the people as the accordance to foreigners of the right of free ingress and egress across his frontiers. Jung Bahadoor has raised himself from a humble position to the supreme power in Nepaul; the present Rajah is imbecile, and there can be little doubt that, when he dies, if not before, Sir Jung will make a bold stroke for the throne. He has, in fact, already once solicited our sanction and aid in attaining it; and it is a question whether we should not do well to accord them. Eastern questions can seldom be judged by the standard of European notions; there can be no possible advantage in retaining an imbecile monarch on the throne of Nepaul—either to himself or to his people: he is incapable of appreciating the sweets, as of performing the functions of royalty. Wherens there would be very considerable advantage in replacing him by a sovereign who should be the actual as well as nominal ruler, and whom the accession of dignity would probably enable to carry out a measure—the establishment of intercourse with foreigners—which would benefit the Nepaulese still more than ourselves. Existing treaties between England and Nepaul stipulate for little else than the maintenance of friendship; the residence of a representative of the English government at Khatmandu, and the extradition on either side of criminals. There is no provision for intercourse with foreigners; even the valuable Terai given to Sir Jung as a reward for holding aloof during the recent rebellion, has been closed against English sportsmen. But it is time that this exclusiveness be overcome. After effectually opening China to foreign intercourse, and extorting a treaty of commerce from Burmah; and while in the act of coercing Japan, we cannot allow the small kingdom of Nepaul to present an obstacle to the general rule of progress.

REVIEW.

Le Japon depuis l'ouverture de ses ports, from the *Revue des deux Mondes.*

OUR readers will probably recollect a pamphlet published about a year ago, entitled AN OPEN LETTER TO THE REPRESENTATIVES OF THE WESTERN POWERS IN YEDDO. This pamphlet displayed an extensive acquaintance with the real state of matters in Japan, and was on the whole, one of the most valuable contributions to our information on various disputed topics. We have now received another article from the same pen. It was originally published in the *Revue des deux Mondes*, and bears the title LE JAPON DEPUIS L'OUVERTURE DE SES PORTS. The writer gives a history of the country from the commencement of the later foreign relations, interspersing his facts with philosophical speculations on the true nature of the government, and of the feelings with regard to foreigners, which inspire the different classes of the nation.

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We give below a translation of some of the most important passages in the work:

The earliest foreign settlers in Japan were for the most part the representatives of great English, American or Dutch houses which had been already established in China or Batavia. They were perfectly respectable, and by no means belonged to that class of reckless adventurers, and mere *chevaliers d'industrie*, who were to be found in Western America during the gold fever in California. But although endowed with the excellencies of the white race, they also possessed the defects of that race. Above all, that vanity was conspicuous, which renders foreigners in the East as proud of their colour, as the most highly born are of their descent. Many, who had lived long in India and China, had acquired the habit of looking on the natives as being far below them. Indeed, not even the most liberal and enlightened amongst them would have ever consented to acknowledge either Chinese, Malays or Indians, as their equals. They could not therefore be expected to understand that the Japanese had reason to believe themselves the equals of the foreigners, and would never permit themselves to be treated in that overbearing manner which neither Indians nor Chinese had resented. Even had the foreigners consented to treat the Japanese as equals, they would never have succeeded in making them friends. The ideas and the manners of the West differ so essentially from those of the East, that whenever they are brought in contact, they necessarily clash. It was not therefore any matter for surprise that after the first feeling of curiosity had passed by, the foreigners and natives cubild be separated as far as possible from each another.

The reactionary party in Japan knew how to take the greatest possible advantage of this state of things. Mito's declamations against the *tod jins* (Western foreigners) and against the regent who had permitted them to settle in the country, were soon acquiesced in by a great majority of the nation. The lower class, that is to say the traders, mechanics and servants, cared very little about what was going on. They could not indeed but be satisfied with the new arrivals, inasmuch as they provided constant work and increased prices. But on the other hand, the large aristocratic class, princes, retainers, officials, soldiers and priests, in a word the *Samourai* caste, who had for ages oppressed the people, and had been accustomed to receive marks of the greatest respect, was enraged at seeing its authority despised by intruders whose evil example seemed likely to corrupt all those who came in contact with them. We here give an epitome of several Japanese documents published by the officials.

Foreigners are not the *dear friends* (chermi) but Messrs. Dunker, Elgin, Girors, and Harris accredited to the Tycoon. They are selfish and frigid, traders selfish and avaricious, sinners coarse and profligate. It is true that they all appear strong, bold and skilful, that many amongst them show themselves excellent artists and artisans, but with a few rare and honorable exception, they are entirely to lack forbearance, politeness, virtue and reverence of temper—all those great and noble qualities which must be considered as the essential attributes of a truly civilized man. Always busy, restless, passionate, they desire to draw all who approach into the whirlpool so contrary to the tastes of a well educated man. Despite their noble ships, their wonderful machines, their excellent arms, we must share the opinion of the Chinese who look upon them as demons or barbarians. Since the unfortunate day on which they polluted the soil of Japan, the happiness and peace of the empire has been at an end. Days, alarms and sufferings spring up wherever they set foot. All that has been held dear and sacred by the Japanese is in danger of perishing wherever their disastrous influence prevails. Even in their own houses, the Japanese are no longer masters. The foreigners enter them at pleasure, handle everything with exciting their indiscreet curiosity, and pay no attention to the signs on which their presence ceases. If they are received politely they regard this behaviour as an invitation to return; and end by changing the house of a peaceable citizen into a public establishment. If an attempt be made to induce them to leave, they become angry. In fact the Japanese of the lowest class have more tact and delicacy, than any foreigner. In the public establishments the inhabits of Europeans make them still more disagreeable. Their presence suffices to render sojourn in a tea-house inappropriable to any well-bred Japanese. There is not one of those houses whether at Nagasaki or Yokohama, in which these foreigners have not quarrelled and fought, either among themselves or with the people of the country. Several innocent persons have been wounded and some killed amid these quarrels. The presence of strangers is not only a constant source of provocation to Japanese dignity, it also affects strongly the well-being of the country. The profound peace which for centuries, has been the source of happiness to the Empire, is in danger of being broken. Civil war and foreign war become inevitable. Thanks to the policy of the Regent, Japan now finds herself in the same situation as China in 1842—a situation which exposed the celestial empire to so many disasters. Already the dark future which looms before it destroys confidence; the good and easy relations of former days exist no longer; creditors press their debtors, capitalists withdraw their funds commerce languishes and the few transactions that have been effected with foreigners have been such a disastrous kind as to be disadvantageous. They have in order never which has only served to augment the wealth of merchants already rich, and to corrupt some of the functionaries in relation with them. They have exported large quantities of silk, tea, stuffs and furniture, and have thus removed three times more dear articles of every day necessity. Persons accustomed to ease find themselves reduced to inconvenience, and subaltern officers are compelled to impose on themselves the most severe privations to sustain in public the rank they occupy.

Another danger to the Empire is that the relations with foreigners only exist in the Tycoon's provinces. Thus increase his revenues to such an extent that his power becomes dangerous to the other princes; he assembles troops under the pretext of necessity for opposing an attack from foreigners, but it is more probable that he hopes to finish the work of his ancestor Ryeas, namely, to reduce *tod gak chia* to complete powerlessness after having constrained the Mikado to inaction. We should be in readiness for everything at the hands of the regent, even to see him subjugate the assistance of foreigners in order to crush the noblest patriots.

There is much truth, as well as much exaggeration in this description of foreigners; it is easy to conceive that the Japanese, eminently suave in manner, with whom the forms of politeness to be observed towards members of the different classes of society form an important element of education, should be shocked at the energetic movements and eager curiosity of the foreign strangers. It is easy to conceive a highly bred and highly refined Japanese looking down in disgust from the height of his tranquility, on a busy restless activity so foreign to his tastes, and which therefore, he arbitrarily pronounces to be contrary to the tastes of every well-bred man. It is true likewise that in Japan, as in China, the arrival of the foreigner has been the signal for internal discord and is likely before long to become the cause of internal and external war. But the inspirers of the document forget that this is in consequence of the very conclusions they in their haughty exclusiveness, have seen fit to form regarding foreigners, and the tone and manner of superiority and insult which they have in consequence, seen fit to adopt. But, however specious be many of his statements, the writer commits an egregious oversight at the last; and in his eagerness to show forth the evils innumerable that have resulted to his country from the advent of the barbarian, proves so much that he proves the incorrectness of his own assertions. "Commerce" he says in the penultimate paragraph, "languishes, and the few transactions that have been effected with Europeans, have rather injured than improved it." Yet the next paragraph sets forth as another danger to the empire that the "relations with foreigners only occur in the provinces of the Tycoon. The latter thus increases his revenues to such an extent that his power becomes dangerous to the other princes." If trade with foreigners has injured commerce, how come it that the Tycoon's revenues have so dangerously augmented? The feeling which has brought Japan to the verge of a civil war here unmistakeably crops out. Jealousy at the advantatage derived by the Tycoon from intercourse with foreigners breathes in every line; and the writer is so blinded by its influence that, forgetting his previous denunciations of all the misery that followed their arrival, and the greater misfortunes now looming in the distance, he actually makes it a subject of complaint "that relations with foreigners only occur in the provinces of the Tycoon."

These bitter complaints of the Japanese aristocracy re-echoed through the entire land. It became, so to speak, the correct thing, to abhor foreigners; the lower orders followed the example of their superiors. On the other hand the foreigners made no effort to restore kindly feeling. Indeed, a few weeks after the opening of the ports of Nagasaki and Yokohama, it was evident that impassible barriers separated the Japanese from the Europeans. The prince of Mito triumphed; the only further object he had in view was to destroy completely the reputation of the regent Ikammono-kami and expel foreigners. The most important events were destined to result from this double design. On the 25th August 1859, two Russian officers were assassinated during the day in one of the principal streets of Yokohama. On the 6th November following, one of the French Consulate servants was murdered in the same city; on the 29th January 1860, Deu-kous-chki, the English ministers interpreter, was stabbed at the Legation at Yeddo, at the very foot of the mast from which floated the English ensign. A few days later, namely on the 20th February, MM. Vos and Decker, and Dutch Captains, were cut to pieces in the same street which had been the scene of the murder of the Russian officers. All these crimes remained unpunished. Public opinion imputed the guilt to agents of the prince of Mito. * * * * * * * The prince of Mito then resolved to take the shortest way to rid himself of his enemy. A few days after the assassination of M. M. Vos and Decker, and when it seemed evident that this last crime would be no more effective than the others in embarrassing the Tycoon's government, the prince of Mito collected a few of his confidential agents and explained to them how well they would deserve of their country if they strove to deliver it from the regent. His insinuations were easily understood. The confidants of the prince sought out amongst his subjects some disaffected individuals to whom they transmitted the wishes of their master. A certain number of fanatics, amongst whom an old officer of the prince of Satsuma particularly distinguished himself, united themselves to the first conspirators, and soon found their number sufficient to execute their design. They then repaired to Yeddo, where they arrived on the 20th March 1860, and took up their abode in a tea-house in the centre of the disreputable suburb of Sinagava. Learning that the regent would go on the 24th March to pay a visit to the Tycoon, they resolved to attack him when he should be passing the street which separated his palace from that of the Emperor. Although they were only seventeen in number, they did not hesitate from fear of having to engage his escort which was composed of 500 men well armed. Early on the morning of the 24th, they assembled in the great hall of the tea-house, where, having partaken of a solemn feast, they swore to carry out their enterprise to the end without hesitation, and each accepted the part which was assigned to him. Afterwards they appointed a *rendezvous* under the gateway of a palace before which the procession was to pass, and betook themselves thither in little knots of two or three.

The day was cold and dull, snow and rain fell unceasingly, and in the almost deserted streets which surrounded the castle the only persons to be met with were a few soldiers and officials hurrying along enveloped in their large oil paper over-coats. Halting at the spot which had been agreed on, the conspirators appeared merely to seek shelter from the storm, and in consequence did not arouse suspicion. At 11 o'clock, seeing the pike-men and halberdiers who generally precede the processions of the princes, they prepared for the attack. The regent's great palanquin or *norimon* advanced slowly, carried by sixteen men, surrounded by a double file of body guards, and followed by his household officers. The instant it arrived opposite the gate, the chief conspirator gave the signal, and the seventeen cast themselves on the *norimon*, breaking the line of guards and overthrowing the chair-bearers. The palanquin fell heavily to the ground, and the regent forced his head through the door, but at the same instant a sword cut flung him back on the cushions. Other blows completed his destruction, and Satsuma's retainer having cut off his head, fled with this trophy whilst his accomplices protected his retreat. The regent's escort were able to do nothing in his defence. The guards embarrassed by their cumbrous garments had not time to draw their swords until the crime had been accomplished. Recovering immediately from their surprise, they furiously attacked the murderers, and a sanguinary contest took place; twenty soldiers were slain; five conspirators fell with arms in their hands; two disembowelled themselves to avoid being captured, and four were taken alive; the others escaped, amongst whom was the retainer of Satsuma who carried the regent's head to the prince of Mito. The latter caused it to be exposed in the public square with this inscription—THIS IS THE HEAD OF IKAMMONO-KAMI THE TRAITOR. He subsequently sent it to Kioto the Mikado's capital, where it was also exposed for several hours, without the officers of the town daring to offer any obstacle to this cruel act of bravado. Taken finally to Yedo, it was flung into the court-yard of his palace during the darkness of the night. Next morning it was picked up, decomposed and unrecognisable, bound in linen, and on this also was written the inscription—THIS IS THE HEAD OF IKAMMONO-KAMI THE TRAITOR.

The news of the regent's assassination spread quickly through the country. Many condemned the crime, but very few regretted him who had been its victim. It was Ikammono-kami who had invited foreigners, the cause of all present troubles and future dangers; his ambition and power had caused him to be generally either feared or hated. He was little esteemed, and was only loved by his near relatives and intimate friends. These latter swore to avenge his death and were not slow to keep their oath. Some months later the prince of Mito was assassinated by one of Ikammono-kami's officers, who had penetrated into the palace disguised as a workman, and had cut him down by a blow from a hatchet, one day while he was walking alone in the garden. The murderer immediately disembowelled himself, and his body was found near that of his victim. Thus terminated the protracted rivalry that existed between the last regent and the great Gosenki, the most eminent representatives, respectively, of progressive and conservative parties in Japan at the present day. I must observe that some well-informed persons believe the prince of Mito is not dead, but hides himself in order to safety from the vengeance of the regent's friends. This opinion, although not likely to be true, cannot nevertheless be altogether rejected. However it may be, since the regent's death, Mito has not been heard of; his soldiers desponded and scattered through the entire of Japan, and are known under the name of Mito's *loonins*, (men without employment.)

Political feeling in Japan evidently runs high, and it is probable that with the conception of this feeling a perception of the diverse means which serve to cast down their opponents has grown up also. Ikammono-kami overestimated his power, or under-rated the weight of opposition which the admission of foreigners into the country would evoke; and by bringing about that admission, gave to his political opponents a handle of which they were not slow to avail themselves. Highly civilized, highly refined as they may be, the Japanese have some habits which the nations of the west are apt to look on as savouring more of barbarism than of that forbearance, kindness, and evenness of temper which the writer insists on as the necessary attributes of a truly civilized man. The practice of murdering an individual whose existence is inconvenient, is thus easily effected. Ikammono-kami fell a victim to the jealousy of his political opponents, to whom he had given an opportunity of attack by acting on the dictates of an enlightenment in advance of his fellows. But the work was accomplished; the doors of Japan were opened, and will never again be closed.

Hostility to foreigners seems confined to the nobles and their retainers, and doubtless, an explanation of this is to be found in the following classification of social ranks. Vexation at finding it hopeless to expect from foreigners the same respect they command from their own countrymen; and fear lest the liberal ideas of the former should in course of time be imbibed by the latter, is no doubt one strong motive for their anxiety to expel from the country, persons whose presence they conceive thus dangerous to their interests. It is the feudal system over again, and doubtless the end will be the same. The classification, which appears in thanticle in question in the shape of a footnote, shews that our author has made careful observations as to the social as well the political life of the Japanese. The first step to an accurate acquaintance with a nation is the knowledge of its social relations. Indeed it will always be found that the political history of a nation or race, depends mainly upon the social institutions which obtain among that race. The following may therefore be taken as a basis upon which to found speculation, a species of Archimedean fulcrum on which to rest our lever of investigation.

"The different classes of Japanese society, wit. out being so rigorously separated the one from the other as are the castes in India, are not by any means so closely connected as are the several ranks in European society. When a man of the people speaks to a noble he falls on his knees; he must salute him wherever he may meet him, whether he know him or not. Beggars—*hetas* and *christans* are forbidden under severe penalties to enter the house of a laborer or merchant. Japanese society comprises several subdivisions. The following are the principal:—

1. NOBLES (*Samourais*). Under this name rank the household of the Mikado; the high court functionaries of the emperor at Kioto; the eighteen grand Daimios, *Gokchis* or peers of Japan; the Tycoon; the *Gosanches*, and the *Gosanhios*, (members of the Tycoon's family); the three hundred and forty four petty Daimios, (vassals to the Tycoon); the Yaconins, (functionaries and soldiers of the Princes' households; Loonins (noblemen who are without employ.) An O-bsang is a Yaconin, but all Yaconins are not O-bsangs. An O-bsang as well as a Yaconin if he loses his place becomes a Loonin. All the nobles from the Mikado to a Loonin carry two swords.

2. LITERATI. (*Bosses*). In this group rank the priests, who possess the right to bear two swords, and physicians. Men of noble birth are also found amongst the physicians, and these preserve the right to carry two swords. Physicians of lower extraction only carry arms when they are upon a journey.

3. POPULACE. Under this head are included agriculturists and farmers, artisans, merchants, fishermen and sailors.

Thus are composed the three classes which make up Japanese society,—the nobles, literati and the populace. Beggars (Kotsedjikis) *Heptas* and *Christens* are excluded as pariahs, but it is necessary to explain the meaning of these denominations.

The *Kotsedjikis* (beggars) are divided into four classes, of which each recognises a chief who resides at Yeda. The *Hyptas*, or men who work in leather, are hereditary butchers, live outside the cities and are looked on as impure; they are governed by a king (Dan-sai-man) who lives at Yedo and pays a heavy tribute to the Tycoon. The *Christans*, or descendents of the ancient Christians, are confined to one quarter of Yedo, pretty much as the Jews were in the mediæval cities. The beggars, *heptas* and *christans* can only intermarry amongst themselves.

THE MAHARAJAH SIR JUNG BAHADOOR, G. C. B. AND OUR RELATIONS WITH NEPAUL.

(From the Friend of India.)

It is said that when Jung Bahadoor, prime minister of Nepaul, had an interview with Lord Canning at Allahabad, he requested, as the reward of his services in the mutiny, British assistance in seating him on the throne of Katmandu. Iniquitous as the proposal seems when made to us, it marks the growth of Jung Bahadoor in morality, for nothing would be easier, if he chose to expose himself to the reprobation of that England which he so much admires, and of that *Times* which he so much fears, than to unseat the puppet Rajah whose father he dethroned. To act thus has been the rule of all Asiatic conquerors, and in India Tippo and the Peishwas are the latest examples. But we believe that Jung Bahadoor made this proposal as much in the interests of the English and the people of Nepaul, as of his own ambition. He knows too well English modes of thought an extent of power, not to be aware that Nepaul cannot always remain as it has been—closed to every white man but open to the merchant seaman led who pretends to make a pilgrimage, or to the greatest miscreant who, like Nana Sahib, seeks a secure asylum in which to intrigue against us. It cannot be that we conduct three wars with China, that we coerce Japan into a treaty, and that we insist on sending our ships and goods to every part of Asia, while the most recently founded independent State on our own frontier resolutely shuts out the scientific surveyor who would measure the Himalayas the harmless tourist who would gaze on their scenery, and the merchant who would substitute wealth for poverty and a growing prosperity for a barren anarchy. We ask nothing of Nepaul except permission to visit it, with passports, if necessary, as in the case of Cashmere. We we might find it advisable to purchase a sanitarium, but that would be for the Nepaulese voluntarily to sell. It is hard that even Jung Bahadoor should have been looked on with suspicion when he introduced into the country, on his return from England, Mr. Oliphant and his four friends; and that the promise to allow them to travel anywhere should have been rendered useless by the strong anti-Anglican feeling of the Court. It is not creditable to our power that what Mr. Oliphant wrote in 1851 is still true:—

"I looked down upon the placid valley of Nepaul. Its four rivers appeared like silver threads, winding their way amidst rich cultivation to swell the waters of the parent Bhagmutty. Blooming and verdant, the populous plain lay embosomed in lofty mountains, shut out as it were from the cares of the world. It seemed a Paradise on earth, with an approach to heaven of its own along the summit of the Gosain Than. I viewed with interest a country on which 'European foot had never trod.' . . . "Jung Bahadoor is quite alive to the real state of the case, and sees at once the absurdity of the policy pursued by the Nepaul government, but he feels that any innovation of the sort would be too unpopular for him to attempt in his present position. His recently imbibed liberal notions coincide but little with the cramped ideas of a semi-barbarous durbar."

All that we want is an engagement or treaty with the Rajah of Nepaul, at least as liberal as the very conservative treaty just made with his Majesty of Burmah.

All our dealings with Nepaul have been marked by concessions which, in the case of a weaker power, would have been called timid, and are doubtless so considered by the untravelled durbar. Dwelling in Patu, two miles from the present capital of Katmandu, was the last of the Newar Rajahs, the chief of a purely Mongolian people. Fifty miles to the west was the town of Ghorka, the capital of a Hindoo people who had conquered as far as Cashmere and, beaten back thence in 1716, turned their arms eastward against the Newars. The Ghoorka Rajah, Prithee Narain, so hardly pressed the Newars that in 1767 the latter applied to us for aid, and we despatched Captain Kinloch in the middle of the rainy season. Of course the deadly climate of the Terai drove him back and the Ghoorkas extinguished the Newar dynasty, built Kadmandu next Patu, butchered the manufacturing artizans, drove out the few Jesuit Christians partly into Thibet and partly to the plains, and finally forced the Tartars at Lassa to humble themselves. The Ghoorkas were first acknowledged by us as in possession of the hill country of Muckwanpore, and as payers of tribute to us for the low lands attached to that province. When the well-known Jonathan Duncan was Resident at Benares, during the administration of Lord Cornwallis, on 1st March 1792, a commercial treaty between the two countries was signed, but no power was given to English men to enter Nepaul. The Ghoorkas were induced to ask for this treaty, as well as for military aid, from terror at the steps taken by the Emperor of China to punish them for the plunder of the sacred temples of Digrehi, whose Llama was the Emperor's spiritual father. To negotiate a peace between the two, Lord Cornwallis sent Major Kirkpatrick, but before he reached the frontier the Ghoorkas had been forced to sign a treaty which the Chinese dictated within a few miles of Katmandu.

In 1800 Run Bahadoor, the young Rajah who had ruled Nepaul with cruelty, was forced to flee to Benares, leaving the throne to his illegitimate son under the care of his Ranees as Regent. Captain Knox was appointed to attend him in Benares as Political Agent. The result was that in 1801, the treaty of 1792 having long been a dead letter, we made another treaty with Nepaul, under which Capt. Knox became our first Resident at Katmandu. But the Ranee whom Run Bahadoor took to Benares with him returned, upset the regency, began a course of hostility to the English and Capt. Knox withdrew, the alliance being finally dissolved in 1804. Then commenced a series of aggressions on our subjects and the seizure of our territories, which resulted in Sir David Ochterlony's War of 1814. In 1816, under the Treaty of Segowlee, Mr. Gardner became the first Resident. Intrigues against us with States in India took the place of the former territorial aggressions, however, till in 1842 we executed an engagement that they should "totally cease." Internally family feuds were the rule, and murder and massacre everyday occurrences, till Jung Bahadoor became the favourite of the Maharanee who wielded all the power. Through the blood of thirty-six of the chiefs in his way he raised himself from a humble and dissipated life to be prime minister. He caused her, when she turned her intrigues against him, to be expelled to Benares, and there she and her two sons still are. Next year he made the old Maharajah abdicate in favour of his son, and Mr. Oliphant saw them together seated on the same throne, on one of those rare occasions when the old man was allowed to come out of his captivity.

Since Jung Bahadoor's return from England, our relations with the Nepaulese Court have been free from the previous annoyance. In 1857 a Treaty was made with Lord Dalhousie for the surrender of criminals, of no little importance now that we believe Nana Sahib to be in Nepaul. The 4th article provides that "any person who shall be charged with having committed, within the territories of the Government making the requisition, any of the undermentioned offences, and who shall be found within the territories of the other, shall be surrendered; the offences are murder, attempt to murder, rape, maiming, thuggee dacoity, highway-robbery, poisoning, burglary, or arson." We believe that our Government made a claim for the Nana's surrender under this Article, but were too easily satisfied with the assurance that Nana Sahib was not in Nepaul. The war which broke out between Nepaul and Thibet in 1854, was concluded by the Thibetans ceding themselves in 1856 to pay Rs. 10,000 of tribute annually and to allow a Ghoorkha Agent to reside, and a Ghoorkha trading factory to be established at Lassa. Knighted by us for his services in 1857, he was made a Maharaja by Dhuraj Soorinder Vikram Sah Bahadoor Shumshere Jung the sovereign who owes to him his power and the restoration of the forest land we took in the last war. He is moreover perpetual sovereign of the two provinces, and three of his children are married into the royal family.

Aitchison's *Collection of Treaties* estimates the population of Nepaul at two millions, and the revenue at somewhat less than half a million sterling. The country is almost the size of England. While it sends a mission with presents every lustrum to Pekin, it pays no tribute to us. Believing that the time has come again to demand the surrender of Nana Sahib under Lord Dalhousie's Treaty, and permission for Englishmen to travel all over Nepaul with passports, we have thus directed attention to the history and present condition of a country described with truth as physically "a Paradise on earth with an approach to heaven of its own."

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INSURANCES.

UNIVERSAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1860.
Offices 35 Cornhill, London, E.C.
CAPITAL £1,000,000.

Chairman.—HENRY LEWIS, Esq., M.P.
Deputy Chairman.—A. D. DE PASS, Esq., (of Messrs. de Pass and Sons.)

Directors.

CHARLES BELL, Esq., of Messrs. J. Thomson T. Bonar & Co.
PETER BELL, Esq., of Messrs. Scott, Bell & Co.
JOHN FLEMING, Esq., of Messrs. Smith, Fleming & Co.
SAMUEL HARPER, Esq., of Lloyds.
JOHN LUBBOCK, Esq., F. R. S. of Messrs. Robarts, Lubbock & Co.
J. LEONINO, Esq., of Messrs. J. Leonino & Co.
S. PINTO LEALE, Esq., of Messrs. P. Leale & Brothers.
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ALBERT RICARDO, Esq., of Messrs. A. & W. Ricardo.
WILLIAM RENNIE, Esq., of Messrs. Cavan, Lubbock & Co.
MAJOR USBORNE, Esq., of Messrs. Usborne & Son.
GEORGE FREDERICK YOUNG, Esq., of Messrs. Young Son and Magnay.

Superintendent of the underwriting Department:
SAMUEL HARPER, Esq.
Underwriter:
H. K. RUTHERFORD, Esq.
Secretary:
ALFRED TOZER, Esq.

Agents:

Calcutta.—Messrs. Mackinnon, Mackenzie & Co.
Bombay.—Messrs. W. Nicol & Co.
Madras.—Messrs. Binny & Co.
Kurrachee.—Messrs. Fleming & Co.
Shanghai.—Messrs. Dow & Co.
Hongkong.—Messrs. Smith Kennedy & Co.
Melbourne.—Messrs. De Pass, Brothers & Co.
Cape of Good Hope.—Messrs. De Pass, Spence & Co.

With reference to the above, the Undersigned have been appointed Agents to the Company, and are prepared to grant Policies at the current rates of premium, the claims upon which can be made payable at any of the above Ports.

(Signed) DOW & Co.
Agents for the Company.
26de 58 Shanghai, 5th March, 1863.

SUN FIRE OFFICE,
LONDON.
Established in 1710.

Managers:
WILLIAM HAMILTON, Esq.,
Chairman & Treasurer
CHARLES B. FORD, Esq.,
Deputy Chairman
The Right Hon. W. M. BERESFORD, M.P.
The Hon. P. PLEYDELL BOUVERIE.
HARRY CHESTER, Esq.
SAMUEL PEPYS COCKERELL, Esq.
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HENRY RICH, Esq., M.P.
JOHN SHEPHERD, Esq.
HENRY STUART, Esq., M.P.
C. G. ORDE THORNTON, Esq.

THE MANAGERS of the SUN FIRE OFFICE LONDON, beg leave to inform the British and Foreign Residents at Shanghai that they have constituted and appointed the undersigned as their Attorneys, to issue Policies of Insurance against FIRE on Buildings, Goods, Merchandize, and other property, at those places.

Full particulars of the terms, &c., may be obtained on application to

LINDSAY & Co.
tf 108 Shanghai, January 1st, 1863.

NORTHERN ASSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned have been authorised to Grant Policies against Fire on buildings owned by Europeans and in the occupation of Chinese, provided such buildings are of first class construction and situate in the Foreign Settlement.

TURNER & Co.
tf Shanghai, 9th April, 1862

PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned are now prepared to grant Policies in this Office on the usual terms and conditions to the extent of Shanghai Taels 15,000 on the contents of any one building, situated on the British Concession at Tzechuhtin, Tientsin.

SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.
tf Shanghai, 25th August, 1862.

NOTICE.

BATAVIA SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed AGENTS IN CHINA for the above-named Insurance Company, are now prepared to issue Policies against Marine Risks upon the usual terms, to the extent of Mexican $17,000 by Sailing Ship, and Mexican $30,000 by Steamer.

WM. PUSTAU & Co.
19de-64 Shanghai, 18th April, 1862.

THE NORTHERN ASSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL £1,250 760 STG.

THE Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Insurances against fire to the extent of £10,000 Stg. on any one Building, or on its contents.

For Terms, &c., apply to

TURNER & Co.
tf Shanghai, 3d February, 1862.

INSURANCES.

YANGTSZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION.

THE Undersigned, having been chosen Secretaries and Agents of this Association are prepared to issue Policies upon marine risks at current rates of premium.

Policies can be made payable in London, New York, Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, Hongkong, Foochow and Shanghai.

In addition to the usual brokerage, this Association returns to the assured of each year, at the close of each current year, fifteen per cent of the profits of the Company for that year, divided *pro rata* to the amount of premiums paid by each Police holder.

RUSSELL & Co.,
Secretaries.
tf Shanghai November 1st 1862.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Agents at this Port for the above Company, and are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE at Shanghai on the ensuing conditions.

For further particulars apply to

GILMAN & Co.
tf Shanghai, 16th January, 1862.

QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY OF LIVERPOOL.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Agents in Shanghai for the above Company and are prepared to grant Policies against Fire, as follows—

On private Dwelling Houses of the best description, detached and in the occupation of Foreigners, at the rate of ½ *per cent per annum.*

On Furniture and Stores in the above, 1 *per cent per annum.*

On first-class detached Godowns, ½ *per cent per annum.*

On second-class Godowns 1 *per cent per annum.*

On Merchandize in Godowns, 1 *per cent per annum*; ½ *per cent for 3 months*, and ¼ *per cent for 6 months.*

Policies will be granted to the extent of £10,000 on any one Building or on its contents.

No Insurance will be considered in force until the premium be paid.

Considerable advantages are offered by this Company to those effecting Insurance for a longer period than one year.

Forms of Proposals and all requisite information can be obtained at the Offices of the Undersigned.

BLAIN, TATE & Co.
tf Shanghai, 1st July, 1861.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above-named Company at this Port, are prepared to grant POLICIES AGAINST FIRE to the Extent of £5,000 on Buildings or on Goods stored therein.

MACPHERSON & MARSHALL,
tf Yokohama, 24th October 1861.

ALLIANCE FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.

THE undersigned Agents in Shanghae for the above Company are prepared to accept same once as under:

On private Dwelling Houses of the best description, *used strictly as such*, and the contents consisting of Household furniture, &c., therein, in private use, at the rate of ½ *per cent per annum*

On Buildings of Brick or Stone covered with Tiles, Slates or Metal, detached from Chinese Tenements, and on their contents at the rate of *one per cent per annum*, and to the extent of £10,0000 on each separate building.

A Building and its contents taken together form one risk. Thus the above sum may be underwritten on a Building alone, or on the contents alone, or part on the Building and part on the contents.

Assurances for Six months will be charged *three-fourths*, and for Three months *one-half of the annual rate.*

No Assurance is to be considered in force until the premium be paid.

Parties applying for Assurances will please send in full particulars of the Risk to be taken; any deviation from which, without the consent of the Company, will vitiate the Policy.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents in Shanghae.
tf Shanghae, 2d June, 1860.

"HAMBURG—BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY."

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents in China for the above named Company are prepared to grant policies against fire at Shanghai to the extent of £10,000, — on one risk, as under:

1, On Buildings or on their contents.
2, On Ships, lying in port, or on their contents.

For further particulars apply to
WM. PUSTAU & Co.,
Agents in Shanghai.
tf Shanghai, 1st December, 1858.

NETHERLANDS INDIAN MARINE AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BATAVIA.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the Company in China, are prepared to grant Insurance on ORDINARY MARINE RISKS to Europe, United States, India, the Straits, Java, or the Colonies, at the Rates of Premium current with the Local Offices. *Policies payable in* LONDON, HONGKONG, SINGAPORE, PENANG, and BATAVIA.

TURNER & Co.
Shanghai, 13th February, 1857

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above named Company, at this Port are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of £10,000 on Buildings or on Good, stored therein.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
Shanghai, 15th September, 1858.

PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned are prepared to grant Policies in this Office on the usual terms and conditions to the extent of £10,000, on any one building with its contents, or to the extent of £20,000 on three or more separate buildings in the same occupancy.

SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.
tf Shanghai, 25th February, 1859.

FOR SALE.

GIESLER'S Genuine Champagne.
Port, Sherry, &c., &c.
SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.
tf Shanghai, 16th September, 1859.

FOR SALE.

WORKS ON SALE.
At the Presbyterian Mission Press.

BROWN'S COLLOQUIAL JAPANESE or Conversational sentences in English and Japanese, ...$6.00
Martin's ANTLETICAL READER, a Short Method for Learning the Chinese written Language, ...$4.00.
Culbertson's China or DARKNESS IN THE FLOWERY LAND, ...$1.00.
Hernisz's Guide to Conversation in the English and Chinese Languages, ...$3.00.
Macgowan's Phrases in the Shanghai Dialect, ...$5.00.
27ju-64 163 Shanghai, 27th June, 1863.

HOUSES & LAND.

HANKOW.
Desirable Investments in Real Estate.
FOR SALE.

Lot 1—A spacious well built Dwelling House, with Godowns below, out offices, &c.; and 2½ *mow* of ground situated on the West side of the West Concession Road, and available *for Citizens of all Nationalities.*

Occupation to be had on or before 1st October next.

Lot 2—4 *Mow* of Ground, well raised, on the same road.

Lot 3 to 10 *Mow* of Ground one mile North of the British Concession, having 160 feet frontage to the Yung-tsze and well adapted for Bungalows, or Coal sheds, &c., the depth of water enabling steamers to lie alongside.

For further particulars apply to

WHERLOCK & Co.
31jy 171 Shanghai, 30th June, 1863.

FOR SALE.

A Back Lot in British Concession at Kiukiang.

Apply to
RICHD. R TYERS.
tf 117 Shanghai, 4th May 1863.

Astor House Hotel.

FOR SALE.

THE Good-will, business, Stock-in-trade, Furniture, &c., as it now stands, of the above well known Hotel. This establishment is well fitted up, to carry on business in first class style: as it has been newly furnished, and a spacious Billiard Room opened and done up in the best English manner, with Tables and all Appurtenances, made by Thurston & Co., London.

The accommodation for visitors is large and commodious, with Stables, Out houses, Coach-houses, &c., and ample ground for additional buildings, if required.

The business of the Hotel is good; and the only reason the proprietor wishes to dispose of it, is in consequence of ill health, which necessitates his departure from Shanghai.

For further particulars apply to the Undersigned.

H. W. SMITH,
Proprietor.
tf 153 Shanghai, 20th June, 1863.

MISCELLANEOUS

EXCHANGE on San Francisco in Sums to suit.

Apply to
H. FOGG & Co.
tf 98 Shanghai, 16th April, 1863.

UNION DISPENSARY.

THE Undersigned begs to inform the community of Shanghai and Captains of Ships visiting this Port, that he has established himself as *Apothecary* in the above DISPENSARY.

G. MARTIN,
Apothecary.
Rue du Consulate,
tf 116 Shanghai, 1st May, 1863.

NOTICE.

DR WM. C. EASTLACKE, Dental Surgeon, is at present in this place for a limited period, and is prepared to attend to all the departments of his profession in the most thorough manner.

tf 130 Shanghai, 1st June, 1863.

NOTICE

THE Undersigned are prepared, on receiving instructions, to Charter and load vessels at NEWCASTLE, N.S.W., with the Coals of any of the local mines, for any ports in CHINA.

Reimbursement is made by drawing at 30 or 60 days sight, at the current rate of Exchange ruling in Sydney, for bills on India, China, &c.

PROST KOHLER & Co.
21no 131 Newcastle, N.S.W., 25th Feb. 1863.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT & PILLS.

Holloway's Pills and Ointment have the largest sale of any Medicine in the World. The Pills are the finest purifiers and regenerators of the blood ever known. They speedily correct all disorders of the Liver and Stomach, are invaluable *in cases of Dysentery*, and, *as a general* Family Medicine, have no equal.

The Ointment will cure any old wound, sore or ulcer, even if of twenty years' standing, and in all cases of skin diseases, however malignant, such as lepra, scurvy, itch, and all other annoying irritations of the skin it may be relied upon as a perfect cure; indeed for all external complaints it stands unrivalled throughout the World. These famous Remedies can be obtained of all Patent Medicine Vendors in Siam, Peking, Hongkong, Shanghai, and in fact throughout the whole of China, India, and the Islands of the Oriental Archipelago, with copious directions affixed to each pot or box in Chinese (or any other language), and at a very moderate price.

J. LLEWELLYN & Co.
Shanghai Medical Hall,
Sole Agents for Shanghai.
September 1st 1862.

NOTICE.

THE ACCLIMATISATION SOCIETY OF VICTORIA, AUSTRALIA, are willing to make PURCHASES of such useful or ornamental BIRDS, ANIMALS, and FISH, landed in Melbourne, as may meet the requirements of the Society.

W. H. ARCHER, *Hon. Sec.*

THE ARGUS GOLD PRIZE CUP.

THE ARGUS GOLD PRIZE CUP, of the value of One Hundred Pounds, for the year 1861, will be given to any one (unconnected with *The Argus* or *Tremon* newspaper) who, within the year ending 31st October, 1862, shall introduce into the colony the most valuable or interesting ANIMAL, BIRD, or FISH, in sufficient numbers to establish the breed.

The decision to rest with the Council of the Acclimatisation Society, subject to the ratification of the Editor of *The Argus.*

Applications to be lodged with the Council of the Acclimatisation Society before the 1st of December, 1862. 29le

MISCELLANEOUS.

AMMUNITION.

Eley's Ammunition

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

FOR SPORTING OR MILITARY PURPOSES:

Double Waterproof Central Fire caps, Felt Waddings to prevent the leaning of Guns, Wire Cartridges for Killin Game, &c., at long distances, Breech Loading Cartridge Cases of superior quality for Shot Guns and Rifles.

Contractors to the War Department for Small Arms Ammunition.

Jacob's Rifle Shell Tubes, Cartriges and Caps for Colt's, Adams', and other Revolvers.

Enfield Rifle Ammunition, and Ball Cartridges

for Whitworth and Henry's Rifles, also for Westley Richards, Terry's, Wilson's, Prince's Lecare's and other Breech Loaders.

Bullets of uniform weight made by compression from soft Refined Lead.

Eley Bros., Gray's-Inn, London, W.C.
26wks 162 Shanghai, 27th June, 1863.

NOTICE.

THE SHANGHAI PILOT ASSOCIATION.
UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF THE MASTERS AND MERCHANTS.

THE Association's Schooners *Garland* and *Mine*, Cruize off, and between Gutzlaff and the Sunken Rocks, bearing S.S.W. and N.N.E. from each other.

The above Schooners always to be found at the aforesaid bearings where Pilots can be obtained by Day or Night—except when all are on board of vessels, said Pilot Boats, go to anchor at *the Light Ship.*

Pilots for transporting Ships in harbour, or taking them to the sea, canal ways be obtained by applying at their Office opposite Messrs. Drake & Co.'s Godowns, next door to Messrs. Butler & Co.'s Shipping Office, Hong-que.

WILLIAM GRIFFIN,
Superintendent.
tf 41 Shanghai, 30 January, 1863.

NOTICE.

MESSRS. JOHN PENN & SON of Greenwich the principal manufacturers of Marine Engines to the British & Foreign Governments, having appointed me their Agent in Shanghai, I am prepared to receive orders for the supply of Engines from that eminent firm delivered in the docks ready for shipment. Messrs. PENN & SON will also undertake to supply Ships and Engines complete, the former to be constructed at one of the first ship building yards on the Thames.

GEORGE WHITFIELD.

Full particulars can be obtained at the office of Messrs. WHITFIELD & KINGSMILL, *Year-ham.*
tf 33 Shanghai, 23rd January, 1863.

SAUCE.—LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

Pronounced by Connoisseurs to be the only Good Sauce and applicable to every variety of Dish.

Extract of a Letter from a Medical Gentleman at Madras to his Brother at Worcester, May, 1851:—

"Tell Lea & Perrins that their Sauce is highly esteemed in India, and is, in my opinion, the most palatable as well as the most wholesome sauce that is made."

CAUTION.

LEA & PERRINS,

Beg to caution the public against spurious imitations of their celebrated

WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE

L. & P. have discovered that several of the Foreign Markets have been supplied with SPURIOUS IMITATIONS, the labels closely resembling those of the genuine Sauce, and in one or more instances the names of L. & P. *forged.*

L. & P. will proceed against any one who may manufacture or vend such imitations, and have instructed their correspondents in the various parts of the world, to advise them of any infringement of their rights.

ASK FOR LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE.

*** Sold Wholesale and for Export, by the Proprietors, Worcester; Messrs. Crosse and Blackwell; Messrs. Barclay and Sons, London; &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen universally.
10fu-64 24

E. C. KIRBY & Co.,
Ship Chandlers, Store Keepers, and Bakers, &c.
NINGPO.

E. C. KIRBY & Co., having been established this Port two years, and now receiving their consignments of Goods direct, are enabled to supply the community and the shipping visiting Ningpo on such terms as will bear favorable comparison with Shanghai and Hongkong, and trust to merit that share of patronage, so liberally bestowed on them hitherto.

They have on hand a good assortment of Ship Chandlery and Oilman's Stores, also Fancy goods of every description.

There is attached to the Store a Dispensary where prescriptions are carefully prepared and a large quantity of drugs always in stock.
tf 69 Ningpo, 12th March, 1863.

NOTICE.

SHANGHAI DOCK COMPANY

E. HAWKES, *Superintendent.*

THIS Company being now Proprietors of both Docks known as the OLD and NEW DOCKS give notice—

That the OLD or POINT DOCK is closed for enlargement, and cannot receive Vessels, until further notice.

The NEW or LOWER DOCK receives Ships of 14 feet draft and 280 feet length.

The Dock charge is Tl. 1.5. (one tael five mace) per Ton for our course of tide, and Tl. 1 (one tael) per Ton for an additional course.

The Shipwright Work on any vessel entering the Docks is open to general competition.

The Dock Company is not responsible for any debt incurred in the name of the Docks, unless the contract is signed by both the Superintendent and the Chairman of the Company.

All bills for Dockage must be receipted by Messrs. Russell & Co., Treasurers of the Company.

P. LOUREIRO,
Chairman.
tf Shanghai, 10th February, 1862.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TO PURCHASERS AND CONSUMERS OF COAL IN SHANGHAI.

HAVING been informed that Cargoes of Coal have been Shipped at Birkenhead and certified as

"WELSH HARTLEY COAL,"

we hereby give notice that the parties giving such certificates have no authority from us to do so, and that all Coal shipped by us is certified on the back of the Bills of Lading, as

"LAIRD'S WELSH HARTLEY STEAM COAL,"

and we further state that this is the only Coal of that name on the lists of the Honourable East India Company, and the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company, and no certificate is genuine unless signed as under.

W. & H. LAIRD,
Birkenhead and Liverpool.
7ma-64 63 7th March, 1863.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA & CHINA.
SHANGHAI BRANCH.

THE Bank keeps open *Current Accounts* on which no Commission is charged and no interest paid.

Local Bills discounted and advances made on approved securities.

Fixed Deposits received at rates of Interest varying according to the term of Deposit.

The Bank grants Drafts on *The City Bank* and on the Head Office in London, buys and sells bills on London, Bombay, Calcutta, Rangoon, Singapore and Hongkong, and transacts all the customary business of Banking and Agency.

J. P. LYNILL,
Manager.
tf 94 Shanghai, April 14th, 1863.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA.
SHANGHAI AGENCY.

THE Bank buys and sell bills on LONDON, BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, HONGKONG, FOOCHOW, and HANKOW.

CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS are kept, but no Interest is allowed thereon.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received at the following rates of Interest:—

If lodged for 3 months certain 3 per cent per annum.

If lodged for 9 months certain 5 per cent per annum.

If lodged for 12 months certain 7 per cent per annum.

Hours of business from 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.; on Saturdays from 10 A.M. to 1 P.M., after which times respectively, no business of any kind will be transacted.

H. HOWE WIGGINS, *Agent.*
tf Shanghai, 1st August, 1861.

ASTOR HOUSE,

THE OLDEST ESTABLISHED HOTEL AT SHANGHAI.

AS a first-class FAMILY HOTEL, this house is unsurpassed, comprising every comfort and convenience, particularly for Gentlemen and Families travelling. The Cellar is replete with every description of the choicest Liquors

Elegant open and close Chairs to be had on application at the Office.

Hot and cold Baths always ready. Boats attached to the Hotel.

Terms moderate.

H. W. SMITH,
Proprietor.
tf Shanghai, 5th April, 1862.

J. KEARNY RODGERS,
GENERAL BROKER,
(In Ships, Land, Merchandize, &c.)

Office (公利 "*Kong Ho*") in Foochow Road, Next door to Messrs. HALL & HOLTZ'S premises.
tf 119 Shanghai, 9th May, 1863.

BYRNE & Co.,

GENERAL MERCHANTS, SHIP BROKERS, AUCTIONEERS, MARINE SURVEYORS, AND PROPRIETORS OF CARGO-BOATS.

OFFICE AND GODOWN IN NANKIN ROAD.
near the Bund.
tf 15 Shanghai, 1st January, 1863.

McKENZIE & CO.,
Ship Chandlers, Store-keepers, and Provisioners,—Soda Water, and Lemonade Manufacturers.
YANG-KING PANG,
SHANGHAI.

WHITFIELD & KINGSMILL,
CIVIL ENGINEERS AND ARCHITECTS.
Yew hun

Orders received for Machinery and Iron work of all description to be executed in England under the superintendence of an Experienced Civil Engineer and Machinist.
tf 34 Shanghai, 23 d January, 1863.

S. C. WOODRUFF,
Shipchandler, Storekeeper, and General Agent.
THE BUND, HONG-QUE,
SHANGHAI.
my-64 May 10th 1862.

HALL & HOLTZ.
SHIP CHANDLERS, STOREKEEPERS AND BAKERS,
BREAD AND BISCUITS.
SHANGHAE.

W. M. MORGAN & CO.,
Brokers, Commission Agents, and Auctioneers,
D'AGUILAR STREET,
tf HONGKONG.

Wm. DATO and Co.,

GENERAL STORE-KEEPERS, WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,
SHANGHAI.
Yang-king-pang, Corner of Rue Montauban.
tf Shanghai, 4th April, 1862.

[*Edited by* R. ALEXANDER JAMIESON. *Printed & Published every Saturday, at the North-China Herald Office, Shanghai.*]

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NOTICE.—DIVINE SERVICE will be held in Union Chapel, London Mission, every Sunday morning at 10½ o'clock and in the evening at 6 o'clock, and on Thursday at 6 o'clock P.M.

COMPARISON OF OBSERVATIONS
taken by
A SELF-REGISTERING THERMOMETER
FOR THE WEEK.

Ending 31st July, 1862. Ending 31st July, 1861

July.		
25.	*Max* 91 *Min.* 81	*Max.* 84 *Min.* 76
26	" 91 " 81	" 85 " 76
27.	" 92 " 81	" 91 " 78
28	" 90 " 81	" 91 " 82
29	" 89 " 83	" 93 " 82
30	" 91 " 82	" 87 " 71
31.	" 90 " 81	" 84 " 73

OPIUM.

Malwa.		*Patna*	
July.			
New Tls.	Old Tls.	New Tls.	Old. Tls.
25.	....520.....	....	465.....
27.	520 a 522	....	465.....
28.	....520.....	460 a 465	
29.	....500.....	....	460.....
30.	....530.....	....	470.....
31.	....530.....	....	475.....

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE.

SHOWING the highest and lowest degrees of temperature in the month of *August*, 1862, from observations taken by a self-registering THERMOMETER in the open air, in a shaded situation, at *Shanghai*,—the *Maximum* by day and the *Minimum* at night; and the number of rainy days during the same period, —also the average of the same for 7 years.

AUGUST 1862.—Rainy 9.

Max	*Min*	*Max*	*Min*
1 77	72	17 86	74
2 80	73	18 85	79
3 80	73	19 87	77
4 84	75	20 83	75
5 83	77	21 83	75
6 83	77	22 81	73
7 83	77	23 82	73
8 84	78	24 81	73
9 84	76	25 85	75
10 87	76	26 84	73
11 83	74	27 83	74
12 81	75	28 80	75
13 82	75	29 83	74
14 84	76	30 82	74
15 87	78	31 81	73
16 86	79		

Average of 7 years { Thermo. *Max* 87. *Min* 79 Rainy days 9.

To be continued monthly.

FOR SALE.

Extract from the *Lancet*, February 4, 1854, and from Dr. Hassall's recent work on "Food and its Adulterations."—

"The samples of Messrs. Crosse and Blackwell were entirely free from COPPER."

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S

CELEBRATED Oilmen's Stores and Confectionery, may be had of every respectable dealer in India and the Colonies. Purchasers should be careful to obtain the genuine articles as inferior preparations are often substituted.

C. & B. invite attention to the following:—

PICKLES prepared in pure malt vinegar.

BOTTLED FRUITS for Tarts, Puddings, &c.

JAMS AND JELLIES, Marmalade, Fruits in Syrup, Crystalized Fruits, Preserved Chilli-Sauce and other table Jellies; Vanilla and other Creams.

PURE MUSHROOM CATSUP, Essence of Anchovies, Harvey's, Reading, Soho, Sir Robert Peel's, Royal Table, and other choice Sauces.

POTTED MEATS, Anchovy Paste, Bloater Paste, Oyster's Sauces, Relish, and Aromatic Mustard. Patent Preserved Hams, Cheese, Bacon, &c. Oxford and Bologna Sausages Yorkshire Game Pasty, Yorkshire Pork Pasty, Mackerel in Sauce, Kippered Herrings, Pickle Salmon in Bottles, Fried Eels, Herrings a la Sardines, Buck-tail Whitebait, Fresh Oysters, and many other delicacies.

C. & B. are Special Agents for LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE, and for PHILLIPS & CANAUD'S SARDINES.

PURCHASERS DESIROUS of obtaining the genuine Manufactures of C. & B. should buy only from those dealers who may be fully relied upon, as many fraudulent Imitations of their goods are sold. In some instances labels resembling there are made use of, while in others empty jars and bottles bearing their labels are purchased, and filled with inferior mixtures.

It is well for the bottles and jars to be broken when empty, to prevent the latter fraud, but the only saf guard against the former is to be found in the character of the dealer. All articles from the Manufactory have on the Label the Address—

CROSSE AND BLACKWELL,
Purveyors to the Queen.
Soho Square, London.

18ao-63

WORKS ON SALE.
At the London Mission Printing Office,
SHANGHAI.

CHINESE CLASSICS with Prolegomena, Indices, &c. 2 vols. $13 00
EASY LESSONS in MANDARIN,.. 2 00
Wilson's MAPS OF CHINA, $1 and 2 00
Wilson's TONIC DICTIONARY... 7 00
Wilson's MIDDLE KINGDOM..... 5 00
CHINESE MISCELLANY on Silk Manufacture and Growth of Mulberry, ... 1.00
CHINESE & ENGLISH MEDICAL VOCABULARY, ... 0 30
CHINESE, FRENCH, ENGLISH & PORTUGUESE, BIBLES TESTAMENTS, &c.

List of Books received this Mail.

A

310—The Reformation in Europe—D'Aubigné, 2 vols.

C

451—Brief Biographies of Inventors of Machines.

D

659—Heywood, A Vacation Tour at the Antipodes, 1 vol.

660—T. A. Kemble, Journal of a Residence on a Georgian Plantation.

E

775—Taken upon Trust, 3 vols.

776—Lost and Won, 3 vols.

777—Arrows in the Dark, 1 vol.

778—Guiglio Malatesta, 3 vols.

F

392—Sorgo or the Northern Sugar Plant.

393—Mr. Kinglake by Sir T. B. Head.

Shanghai Library.

July 28th, 1863.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SHANGHAI GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

BY a resolution passed at a General Meeting of the British Chamber of Commerce held on the 16th March, it was re-constituted as a "General" Chamber of Commerce.

The Chamber is therefore now open to the admission of Merchants and Mercantile firms of all nationalities.

WALTER PEARSON,
Secretary.
Shanghai, 23rd April, 1863.

tf 106

MISCELLANEOUS

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned having a supply of PILES, TIMBER and other material suitable for Wharf-building, a Steam-pile-driving apparatus and an experienced Wharf-builder to superintend the same is prepared to furnish plans and estimates of cost, also to enter into contracts for the erection of Wharves.

ALBERT L. FREEMAN.
Hong-que, house adjoining HEARD & Co.'s Wharf.
Shanghai, 30th October, 1862.

tf

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

DATE	VESSELS.	FLAG & RIG.	TONS	CAPTAIN.	FROM	SAILED	CARGO.	CONSIGNEES.
July 24	Oldenbarnevelt	Du. sh	472	Dunch	Hongkong		General	Trautmann and Co
" 24	Governor General	B. str	507	Bell	Hankow	July 19	do	Dent and Co
" 24	Nanning	B. str	419	Morrison	Chinkiang	" 18	do	Trautmann and Co
" 25	Kiang-se	A. str.	547	Simmons	Hankow	" 22	do	Russell and Co
" 25	Fei-ma	B. str.	121	Buckland	Ningpo			Moses and Co
" 25	Gangee	B. str.	742	Bernard	Hongkong *	" 21	Mails, &c	E. Wanden, Agt. P & O. Co
" 25	Tymouth	A. str.	1142	Hellyer	Hongkong	" 20		Russell and Co
" 25	Dolphin	Ha. bk	252	Withers				Wheelock and Co
" 26	Caroline	Old. bg	210	Ringe	do		General	Wm. Pustau and Co
" 26	Wild Rover	A. sch	1003	Trowell	Puget Sound	May 28	Lumber	Russell and Co
" 26	General Putnam	A. ship	1070	Rahsen	New Port	Mar 17	Coal.	British Government
" 26	Mischief	B. bark	293	Walsh	Swatow	July 17	General	Dan & d Co
" 26	Amazone	Ha. b.	262	Nielsen	Foochow	" 20	do	Siemssen and Co
" 26	Julia	B. bark		Bird	Alberin	Apr 26	Lumber	Jardine, Matheson & Co
" 26	Kingman	Ha. bk			Newchwang			Siemssen and Co
" 27	Islanarra	B. str.	166	Tuckler	Ningpo	July 26	Tea	Shaw, Brothers and Co
" 27	Argus	B. str.	161	Day				Byrne and Co
" 27	Pootung	B. str.	1032	Lilly	do			Wm. Pustau and Co
" 27	Chusan	B. str.	329	Buncombe				Cowie and Co
" 27	Fame	B. str.	117	Thomson				Gibb, Livingston and Co
" 27	Whampoa	B. str	113	Silton	do			David Sassoon Sons & Co
" 27	Express	B. str	295	Cuttlin	Hankow	" 24		Jardine, Matheson & Co
" 28	Amerauth	Ha. bk	316	Haderup	Ningpo	" 27	Ballast	Bourjau, Hubener & Co
" 28	Hertha	Ha. bk	258	Tuetem	do	" 27	do	Order
" 28	Fairy	A. bark	600	Barrett	Hongkong	" 17	General	Gyphant and Co
" 28	Wonsville	B bark	381	Lawrence	London	Mar 21	do	Wm. Pustau and Co
" 28	E-Shun	B. str	270	Love	Nagasaki	July 25	do	Jarvie, Thorburn & Co
" 28	Belle	B. bark	267	Wayman	Sunderland	Mar 18	Coals	C. King
" 28	Jas. Vimicombe	B. ship	679	Buwell	do	" 18	do	Order
" 28	Ningpo				Singapore		Lumber	
" 28	Japan Packet							
" 28	Thule [H I C M	str.			Southampton			
" 28	Lamount							
" 28	Ayrshire Lass	B. str	66	McCallum	Ningpo			Fletcher and Co
" 29	John T. Wright	A. str	349	Stennett	Hankow		General	Allen and Co
" 29	Fatima	B. str	121	Buckland	Ningpo			Moses and Co
" 29	Shan-se	B. str.	1036	Perkins	Hankow	July 26	do	Russell and Co
" 29	Pembroke	A. str	211	Cooper	Nagasaki	" 26		Russell and Co
" 29	Whampoa	Ha. bk	242	Hine	Ningpo			
" 29	Earl Grey	L'bok	511	Hanlson	Ningpo	" 26	do	Bourjau, Hubener & Co
" 29	General Mestyn	Fr. bk	310	Parnet	Sydney	May 12	Coals	Taucher, Fabre
" 30	Sophia	Ha. bk	360	Rulsen	Manilla	July 16	Sugar	Bourjau, Hubener & Co
" 30	Canton	B. bark	429	Leighton	Cardiff	Mar 16	Coals	Order
" 30	Eclipse							
" 30	F. F. Willets	A. ship		William	New York		do	Olyphant and Co
" 30	Ocean Eagle			Chi-sun	Swatow			Augustine Heard and Co
" 30	Confucius	Chi. str		Rowse				

* With Mails.

DEPARTURES,
From the anchorage.

DATE	VESSELS.	FLAG & RIG.	TONS	CAPTAIN	DESTINATION.	CARGO.	DESPATCHED BY
July 24	Ayrshire Lass	B. str.	66	McCallum	Ningpo	Re-exports	Fletcher and Co
" 24	Ark	A. bark	264	Dobbin	Chi-kiang	do	Augustine Heard and Co
" 24	Fire Dart	A. str	228	Armstrong	Hankow	General	Augustine Heard and Co
" 24	Arrow	B. str.	127	Day	Ningpo	Re-exports	Shaw, Brothers and Co
" 24	Pootung	B str	183	Laity	do	Ballast	Byrne and Co
" 24	Prince of Wales	B. bark	261	Cowan	Tientsin	Teas, &c.	Dow and Co
" 24	Golden Fleece	B ship	359	Legs	Newchwang	Op., &c.	A. R. Tilby and Co
" 24	Whampoa	B. str	113	Silton	Ningpo		David Sassoon, Sons and Co
" 25	Layard	B brig	174	Crook	Hongkong	Cotton	Gibb, Living-ton and Co
" 25	Lady Elizabeth	B. bark	46	Hutton	Hakodadi	Re-exports	A. Ellissen and Co
" 25	Swatow	B. str	115	Laen	Yokohama	do	E. A. Reynolds
" 25	Delaware	A. bark	350	Griggs	Nagasaki	Sun., &c	Frazer and Co
" 25	Mary	Swe by	235	Silversparre	Amoy	do	Siemssen and Co
" 25	Egmont	B. ship	668	Finnegan	Calcutta	Ballast	Lindsay and Co
" 25	Osaca	A. bark	386	Hoag	Hakodadi	Re-exports	Olyphant and Co
" 25	Ida	A. schr	287	Smith			Russell and Co
" 27	Ayra	B. bark	605	Bell	Hongkong	Sun., &c	Olyphant and Co
" 27	Cohang	B. bark	337	Ackers	Nagasaki	do	A. R. Tilby and Co
" 27	Sir Hugh Rose	B. ship	978	Swanson	Hongkong	Re-exports	Jardine, Matheson and Co
" 27	Antelope	B. str.	228	Gibbon			P. Conklin
" 27	Granada	B. str.	303	Long	N'sakl, Y'hama	do	E. Wanden, Agent P. O. and Co
" 27	Mary Capen	A. schr	200	Abbott	Kanagawa	do	Frazar and Co
" 27	Naomi	B. ship	710	Sayers	London		Lindsay and Co
" 27	Fei-ma	B. str	121	Buckland	Ningpo		Moses and Co
" 27	Kingdove [H M	str.			Japan		
" 27	Hoya	B. str	478	Hutchinson	H'kow & Ports		Jardine, Matheson and Co
" 27	Osborne	B. bark	323	Stamper	Nagasaki	do	Dent and Co
" 28	Isabella Ridley	B. bark	316	Watson	Kanagawa	do	Chapman, King and Co
" 28	Louise Klon	Sa. sh	421	Lorentzen	Nagasaki	do	Bourjau, Hubener and Co
" 28	Neptune	Pru sch	191	Dierks	Bangkok	Ballast	Kunst, Röhl and Co
" 28	Jeanne & Joseph	Fr bg	146	Crouzet	Nagasaki	Re-exports	Huis-smet and Co
" 28	G. C. Love	B. schr	102	Fox	Yokohama	do	A. R. Tilby and Co
" 28	Pemella	B. ship	418	Murry	Chinkiang	do	A. R. Tilby and Co
" 28	Van der Palm	Du bk	412	J. van Kairlyk	Whampoa	Ballast	Wm. Pustau and Co
" 28	Waretah	B. str.	257	Harris	Chefoo & T'tain	Op., &c.	Moses and Co
" 28	Sze-cosen	A. str	1016	McCombie	Hankow	Sun., &c	Russell and Co
" —	Chand eleer	B. str	386	Wood	T'sin & Chefoo	Teas, &c.	Gilman and Co
" —	Reporter	B. str	386	Wood	Chinkiang	Ballast	Jarvie, Thorburn and Co
" 29	Japonica	B schr	211	Darke	Ningpo	Re-exports	Dow and Co
" 29	Whampoa	B. str.	113	Milton	do		David Sassoon, Sons and Co
" 29	Nanzing	B. str	419	Morrison	Tientsin	Tea, &c	Trautmann and Co
" 29	Governor General	B. str	507	Bell	Hankow	Sun., &c	Dent and Co
" 29	Juno	Sw. bk	262	Eckmuson	Fuchau	Ballast	Siemssen and Co
" 29	Burg. Duckwitz	Bre. bk	350	Miesegades	New York	Tea, &c.	Wm. Pustau and Co
" 30	Fame	B. str	117	Thomson	Ningpo	Opium	Gilman and Co
" 30	Lotus	B. str	118	Wundle	Singapore	Ballast	Alfred Wilkinson and Co
" 30	Lotus	B. str	659	Hutchison	Nagasaki	Re-exports	Hogg Brothers
" 30	Rhine	B. ship	608	Little	do	Sun., &c	Dow and Co
" 30	Kiang-se	A. str	547	Simmons	Hankow	do	Russell and Co
" 30	Fox	B. ship	681	Fox	do	Ballast	Frazar and Co
" 30	Bahadur	B. bark	246	Luders	do	do	Siemssen and Co
" 30	Geelong	B. bark	393	Bowman	Kanagawa	Original	Kunst, Röhl and Co
" 30	F. Nightingale	B. bark	464	Beard	Swatow	Sundries	Jardine, Matheson and Co
" 30	Eliza Mary	B. schr	126	Dunn	Hakodadi	Coals	B rue and Co
" 30	M. M. Peter	B. bark	400	Wilkie	Cuefoo	Ballast	Dow and Co
" 30	Illawarra	B. str	166	Tuckler			T. W. Hernig
" 30	Assyrian	B. ship	353	Mearns	London	Tea	Smith, Kennedy and Co
" 31	Everett Queen	B bark	317	Ellery	Nagasaki	Ballast	Allen and Co
" 31	Ocean Stall	B. ship	630	Linklater	London	Tea, &c.	Dent and Co

SHIPPING IN HARBOUR AND AT WOOSUNG, AUGUST 2, 1863.

MERCHANT VESSELS.

VESSELS.	Date of Arrival	FLAG & RIG.	Tons	CAPTAIN.	CONSIGNEES.	DESTINATION.	Intended despatch
Ann Eldridge	July 2	A. ship	1178	Colman	Augustine Heard and Co	Honolulu	Early
Allandale	July 13	B bark	344	Riley	Birley, Worthington and Co	Liverpool	Early
Alma	July 20	B. bark	133	Whiting	Russell and Co	Nagasaki	Early
Amerauth	July 28	Ha. bk	316	Haderup	Bourjau, Hubener and Co		
Amasone	July 26	Ha. bk	262	Nielsen	Siemssen and Co		
Argus	July 15	Ha. bg	161	Schmidt	Trautmann and Co		
Argus	July 27	B. str.	161	Day	Shaw, Brothers and Co	N'sakl, K'gawa	Early
Artemisia	June 29	B bark	363	Henry	A. Ellissen and Co	London	Ear y
Ashmore	July 20	B. bark	473	Jenkins	Dow and Co		
Aunt Lizzie	July 6	B. ship		Ifan	Johnson and Co		
Aurora	June 21	B. barc	229	Delectork	Jardine, Matheson and Co		
Ayrshire Lass	July 28	B. str	66	McCallum	Fletcher and Co	Yokuhama	old 31 ult
Balmacarra	July 24	B. bark	376	Dunlop	Frazer and Co		
Belle	July 28	B. bark	267	Wayman	C. King		
Bunah	June 28	B. ship	887	Johnson	Gibb, Livingston and Co		
Bunker Hill	June 14	A. s.	83	Dossing	Augustine Heard and Co		
Cambalu	May 26	B. ship	499	Richardson	Shaw, Brothers and Co	London	Imdt.
Camilla	July 17	B. ship	308	Jeffrey	Dow and Co		
Canton	July 30	B. bark	429	Leighton	Order		
Carolina	July 20	Old. bg	210	Ringe	Wm. Pustau and Co		
Castle	June 18	Sla. bk	337	Gottlip	A. R. Tilby and Co		
Cath Wilhelmine	July 8	Du. sh	484	Kinin	Bourjau, Hubener and Co		
Celestial	July 6				A. R. Tilby and Co		
Challenger	June 12	B ship	699	Macey	Lindsay and Co	Hongkong	Imdt.
Childe Harold	July 19	B. ship	1036	Gbanlon	Trautmann and Co		
Chusan	July 27	B str.	329	Buncombe	Cowie and Co	Kanagawa	4th inst
Clasfelle	July 22	Ha. bg	134	Olf-mann	Siemssen and Co		
Clarissa Bird	July 8	A. ship		Bird	Augustine Heard and Co		

(*To be continued in our next.*)

MERCHANTS' VESSELS.—*Continued.*

VESSELS.	Date of Arrival	FLAG & RIG.	Tons	CAPTAIN.	CONSIGNEES.	DESTINATION.	Intended despatch
Clontarf	Apr 23	B. ship		Davidson	Gibb, Livingston and Co		
Conservant	July 19	Da. bk	238	Davidson	Wm. Pustau and Co	Newchwang	
Cordova	June 20	B. bark	521		Jarvie, Thorburn and Co		
Cricket	June 1	A. str.	81	McDonald			
Denmark	June 26	Sca. bk	228	Prowse	A. R. Tilby and Co		
Dirlon	July 12						
Dolphin	July 25	Ha. bk	396	Withers	Wheelock and Co	Nagasaki	Ac. inst
E F Willets	July 30	A. ship		William	Olyphant and Co		
Eamont	July 28						
Earl Grey	July 29	L'bok	540	Hanlson	Bourjau, Hubener and Co		
Eclipse	July 30						
Edinburgh	June 14	B. ship	793	Watt	Bower, Hanbury and Co	London	Early
Elise Mary	July 7	Da sch	158	Wolff	Oxford and Co	Bangkok	old 31 ult
Emma	July 11	B. schr	146	West			
Enterprise	July 18	A. str	187	Draper	H. Fogg and Co		
E-Shun	July 28	B. schr	280	Lowe	Jarvie, Thorburn and Co		
Express	July 27	B. str	290	Castilla	Jardine, Matheson and Co	Hankow	Tu ay
Fairy	July 28	A. bark	600	Barrett	Gyphant and Co		
Fawn	July 13	B. brig	137	O'Ryan	Dallas, Pearson and Co	Nagasaki	2d inst
Fei-ma	July 29	B. str	121	Buckland	Moses and Co	Ningpo	old 31 ult
Fenella	July 9	B. str	170	Buncombe	Dallas, Pearson and Co		
Flozel	June 28	B. ship	1112	Rice	Shaw, Brothers and Co	Chinkiang	old 31 ult
Flora McDonald	July 22	B bark	319	Salmon	A. R. Tilby and Co		
Florence K. Walton	Mar 21	A. schr	81	Avery	Pilot Association		
Fusi-Hsan	June 1	— str.					
Gabilva	June 14	B bark	470	Fraser	Lindsay and Co	London	Early
Gagen	July 28	B. str.	712	Bernard	Jardine, Matheson & Co, and G. C	Hongkong *	5th inst
Garnavall	June 30	B. ship	627	Shepherd	Smith Kennedy and Co	London	Imdt.
Gauntlet	July 8	B. ship	712	Welsh	Gibb, Livingston and Co		
Gen. Michilles	July 17	Da. bk	377	Fraser	Wm. Pustau and Co	Java	
General Meslyn	June 29	Fr bk	310	Parnet	Taucher, Fabre		
General Putnam	July 26	A. ship	1070	Rahsen	British Government		
Geo. Ruxton	June 19	B. bark	252	Reedie	Trautmann and Co		
George Avery	April 8	B. bark	467	Reid	Jardine, Matheson and Co	London	old 30 ult
Georgiana	July 8	Fr ship	1064		Trautmann and Co		
Gharra	June 30	B. bark	301	Keeling	Dent and Co		
Gloucester	June 23	B. ship	526	Hiatt	Bourjau, Hubener and Co		
Grenadier	Mar 30	B bark	342	McMurtney	Gibb, Livingston and Co	London	Early
Golding Star	July 13	Ha. bk		Jansen	Wm. Pustau and Co		
Hanover	May 26	B. ship	1112	Rice	Fletcher and Co	London	27th inst
Havelock	July 10	B. bark	454	Cock	Gibb, Livingston and Co		
Henrietta	June 16	B bark	432	Crumming	Bourjau, Hubener and Co	Hongkong	Early
Hero	July 28	B bark	111	Houlcraft	W. R. Adamson and Co		
Hertha	July 28	Ha. bk	258	Tuetem	Order		
Homer	July 3	B. ship			A. R. Tilby and Co		
Humphrey Nelson	June 14	B. brig	454	Chellan	Dent and Co	London	Imdt.
India	May 23	Swe. bg	491	Funk	Gibb, Livingston and Co		
Ingeburg	July 12	Ha. sh	286	Petersen	Bourjau, Hubener and Co	Chefoo	Early
Isaac Jennes	July 17	A. ship			Reed	Russell and Co	
Island Queen	June 13	B. str	129	Sutherland	F R. Gamwell	T'tain, Chefoo	4th inst
Jas. Vimicombe	July 28	B. ship	679	Buwell	Order		
James Miller	July 11	B. ship	676	Carbutwett	Frazar and Co	Fuchau	To-day
Jane Leech	June 29	B. ship	916	Bingham	Dent and Co		
Janet Mitchel	July 16						
Japan Packet	July 28						
Jardie	July 12	B. str.	443	Wright	Dallas, Pearson and Co		
Johnona	July 12	Ha. bg	111	Thomsen	Wm. Pustau and Co		
John T. Wright	July 29	A. str	349	Stennett	Allen and Co		
Jubilee	June 23	B ship	760	Grant	Fletcher and Co	London	Early
Kaffer	July 28	B. bark		Hird	Jardine, Matheson & Co		
Kaffer Chief	Nov 16	B. brig		Harper	Cowie and Co		
Keoka	May 7	A bark	247	Avarsah	H Fogg and Co	Nagasaki	old 31 ult
King Arthur	June 13	B. bark	699	Grammell	Dow and Co		
Kingman	July 26	Ha. bk			Siemssen and Co		
Lady Leigh	May 28	B. schr	120	Goodwin	A. R. Tilby and Co		
Little Orphan	June 5	A. str	160	Atwell	Augustine Heard and Co		
Lizzy Boggs	July 12	A. bark	220	Yates	Thos. Hunt and Co	Fuchau	old 31 ult
L'Mesnie	July 26						
London	June 3	B. str		Oliver	Byrne and Co		
Lord Lyndhurst	Mar 30	B. ship	350	Abbott	Frazar and Co		
Louisa	June 5	A. str	80	Pearson	Master		
Lucy E. Ashby	July 13	A. bark	350	Ashby	Dent and Co	Kanagawa	To-day
Macduff	July 13	B. ship	1133	Osborn	Hogg Brothers		
Macedon	June 8	B bark	360		Wheelock and Co	Fuchau	Early
Maitina Vidal	July 15	Ha. bk		Kessal	Bourjau, Hubener and Co		
Mandarin	July 1	A. str.	134	Dodo	A. L. Freeman	Ningpo	Imdt.
Maria	July 28	Ha. bk	320	Jacobsen			
Maria Rosario	Aug 29	B. bark	391	Miller	Wm. Pustau and Co		
Melbourne	July 18	Da. bg	180	Anderson	Johnson and Co		
Mephista	July 13						
Mercara	June 8	B. ship	642	Lartimer	Bower, Hanbury and Co	Liverpool	Early
Merrington	July 26	B. barc	295	Walsh	Dow and Co		
Meseta	July 28	B. ship	1112	Rice	Smith, Kennedy and Co		
Nancy Bryson	June 13	B bark	360	Thorne	Dow and Co	Chefoo	Early
Neptune	June 15	Han. sh	302	Fortmann	Wm. Pustau and Co	Newchwang	old 31 ult
Ngapuhi	May 8	B. ship	343	Spence	Harbor Master		
Nieman	July 7	B. str	300	Knight	Dallas, Pearson and Co		
Nimrod	Mar 3	B. bark	262	Mather			
Ningpo	July 28						
Nora Crelna		B. str	93	Thomas	Master		
Northern Light	Feb 21	B bark	1330	Hutchinson	Gibb, Livingston and Co		
Ocean Eagle	Mar 30	B. ship	1100	Brown	Gibb, Livingston and Co	Liverpool	old 30 ult
Ocean Eagle	July 30			Chi-sun	Augustine Heard and Co		
Ocean Queen	June 28	Sla. sh	373	Jansen	Order		
Oosterbeneviett	July 21	Du. sh	373	Punch	Lindsay and Co		
Onward	July 13	A bark	310	Goff	H Fogg and Co	Kanagawa	Early
Ophelia	July 9	Sca. bk	330	Tooges	Wm. Pustau and Co	Newchwang	
Oosabrock	July 21	Han. bk	371	Weil	Wm. Pustau and Co		
Panama	June 29	B bark	293	Johnson	Bourjau, Hubener and Co	Hongkong	old 30 ult
Parliament	June 4	B. ship	1003	Webster	Frazar and Co		
Pearl	July 17	B. schr	129	Harrison	Smith, Kennedy and Co		
Pembroke	July 29	A. str	211	Cooper	Russell and Co	P'hau e, N'gpo	To-day
Phantom		B. schr	38	Farnworth	Gunpowder Magazine		
Pootung	Aug 10	A. str	293	Jackson			
Pootung	July 27	B str	183	Laity	Byrne and Co		
Rainbow	July 17	A. ship	550	Kelly	Augustine Heard and Co		
Rapid	June 13	Sla. sh			A. R. Tilby and Co		
Reindeer	July 23				Johnson and Co	London	
Remora	July 7	B. ship		Rowly	Bourjau, Hubener & Co		
Rock City	July 12	B ship	556	Whi chill	Trautmann and Co		
Rolla	July 7	B. brig	141	Martin	Wm. Pustau and Co		
Runnymede	May 15	B. ship	720	Hicarby	Gibb, Livingston and Co		
Sea Bird	June 10	A. bark	323	Weston	Frazar and Co		
Sea Serpent	June 15	A. ship	1337	Thorndike	Dow and Co	Yokohama	old 31 ult
Shan-se	July 29	B str	1036	Perkins	Russell and Co	Hankow	4th inst
Shun Greenman	June 1	A. ship	1347	Webber	Augustine Heard and Co		
Sir Harry Parkes	July 11	B. str	343	Colli	Shaw, Brothers and Co	Ha kow	old 30 ult
Sir W. F. Williams	June 8	B. ship	869	Corbel	Shaw, Brothers and Co	London	Early
Solent	June 28	B ship	732	Passmore	Fletcher and Co	London	Early
soloman Family	June 21	B ship	366	Nichols	A. R. Tilby and Co		
Spitfire	July 14	B. ship	916	Duvold	Smith, Kennedy and Co		
Sophia	June 3	A. bark	340	Jacobs	Order		
Sophia	July 30	Ha. bk	360	Bulzen	Bourjau, Hubener and Co		
Southern Belle	May 22	B. bark	341	Benson	Gibson and Co	London	old 31 ult
Sovereign of India	July 25	B. ship	773	Scott	Dent and Co		
Stirling	July 7	B bark	309	Harper	Frazar and Co	Nagasaki	old 30 ult
Strathmore	June 27	B bark	450	Gale	Jardine, Matheson and Co		
Sunbeam	June 3	B. sh		Harge	Dow and Co	London	Early
Sylvia	July 13	B. ship	1200	Anderson	A. R. Tilby and Co	Nagasaki	Early
T. W. Hernig	June 27	Ha. bk	187	Nielsen	Siemssen and Co		
Tah-wah	Feb 19	A. str		Lovell			
Ta-Yang		B. str	131	Lawrence	Shaw, Brothers and Co		
Theodore & Julia	July 17	Da. bg		Lorentzen	Bourjau, Hubener and Co		
Thomas Hyder	June 25	B bark	150	Mowll	A. Ellissen and Co		
Tory	June 30	B bark	492	Reese	A. R. Tilby and Co	Chefoo	old 31 ult
Toy Fat	July 13	Pru bk	380	Weindt	H Stubbendorff and Co		
Troy	July 13	A. ship	1200	Hutchens	Dow and Co		
Tymeon	July 13	B. bark	271	Dodds	A. R. Tilby and Co	Nagasaki	Early
Tymouth	July 25	A. str.	1142	Hellyer	Russell and Co	Hongkong	4th inst
Velox	June 26	B. ship	571	Howard	Jardine, Matheson and Co	London	Imdt.
Volkserr	June 27	Pru. bg	200	Schamerberg	Allen and Co	Kanagawa	Early
Vorwerter	July 16	B. bark	414	Wilson	Fletcher and Co		
Wavelet	July 12	A. bark	208	Bates	Thos. Hunt and Co		
Washington	May 1	A str	87	Dub-yn	E. A. Reynolds		
Weymouth	July 5	B. ship		Norris	Hogg Brothers		
Wed Gazelle	July 7	B bark	590	Humphrey	Pustau and Co	Swatow	old 31 ult
Wild Rover	July 26	A. ship	1003	Trowell	Russell and Co		
Wilhelm	June 29	Ha. bg	146	Diederick-sen	Kunst, Röhl and Co		
Winchester	June 18	B. ship	1363	Gideon	Hogg Brothers		
Wodan	July 24	Pru bk	243	Orlen	Wm. Pustau and Co		
Woodville	July 28	B bark	361	Lawrence	Wm. Pustau and Co		
Ynsano	July 17	Spa bg	112	Barzido	Phillips, Moore and Co	Manilla	Early
Young Greek	July 9	A. bark	426	Taylor	Augustine Heard and Co		

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